CYCLES
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X NO. 100 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to anymember of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Gent. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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SHIPPING.

N.Y.K.LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14thap	30th ap.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th ,,	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	16th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai ...	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita.	3,938	15th ,,	30th ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
29 April	MANTUA †	16,902
6 May	MOREA	10,911
13 ,,	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,063
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

† | MANTUA, NALDERA | Through steamers from Australia
* | KALYAN, DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANGLA	8,303
15 ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA *	6,813
10th May	SICILIA	

* Through Steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5 May	MLAWA	10,941
2 June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30 ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
27th April.	BANDRA	Karachi & P'Gulf.
28th April.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
1st May.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
2nd May.	VARSOVA	Busrah direct
3rd May.	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports. (cargo only.)
3rd May.	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1239.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Capital Esc 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital 24,000,000 ,, 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000 ,, 00— £25,527,000
(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mosambique, Ibo.
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Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	(Legal)
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
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LOW PREMIUMS
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Speedy settlement of claims.
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For particulars apply to:—
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Telephone No. 5628.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RY.
Under Instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 28th of April, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bags of rice, wheat, linseed, bajra, jawari, Turmeric, Hirda and Gram, empty wooden Casks, packages of machinery, bundles of F. P. Cotton Forms, bedding coir ropes, gunnys, Iron tin and C. P. goods and cases of papers, pots, soap and bangles, etc., etc.
Cash will be required for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and for lots about that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots full amount on demand, shall have to be paid and goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 16 Nemmum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4087

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Narsey Nagsey's godown.
About 2700 Bales Cotton (Berar: Khandesh, Bengal and Central India, etc., etc.) slightly damaged by fire.
The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
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NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road, Hyderabad Deccan.)
C. N MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

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Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks "The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, 29th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Hutchkiss Motor Car five seater 15-20 H.P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS (TUMBLERS) GOLD ORNAMENTS, CYCLE, ENGINE, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
3 cases glassware (Tumblers).
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as Gold studs and links, gold nose ring, gold puttees, watches, sari, chadi, cycle, lucas lamp, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the mortgagors F. N. Layshorpe and R. D. Khambata:—
One Model Engine (Maharaj).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF SIDLEY DEASY AND OAKLAND MOTOR CARS.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas vs. Morarji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—
One 15-20 H.-P. Sidley Deasy Motor Car Landaulett body bicycle wheel seven seater with accessories and spare wheel.
One 15-20 H.-P. Oakland Motor Car five seater in good order.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSE, LETTER BOOKS, QUILTS, BELTS, BRUSHES, NUMDAH FELT, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
1 case coloured cotton hose, 1 case hair slides, 1 case letter books.
1 case half hose, 1 case coloured cotton hose, 2 cases white satin jeans.
1 case cotton quilts, 1 case pure Indian Drills, 2 Bales cotton piecegoods.
2 cases wool half hose, 1 silk embroidered Muslin all over, 3 cases quinine pills.
1 case Paris garters, 4 cases cotton towels, 15 cases Pad locks, 2 cases confectionery.
27 cases canned fruits, 3 cases cornel shuttles, 1 case suction hose.
6 cases gin sundries, 1 case scrub brushes, 2 cases medium Bow springs.
1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels hooks and eyes, 2 parcels celluloid comb wear.
1 Parcel celluloid hair rings.
On account and risk of Mahomedally A. Rajkotwalla of Bhendy Bazar.
20 Rolls yellow namdah Felts.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mahableshwar the following very valuable furnished bungalows including out-houses, stables in separate lots on the undermentioned dates.
On SATURDAY, the 20th day of May at 9 a.m (Standard Time).
LOT NO. 1. TEMPLE HALL.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements 5 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 17 and bounded on the East by footpath to Bishop's tank, on the West by Survey No. 77 and public road to Sassoon point, on the North by public road, and on the South by footpath to Bishop's tank, together with a big bungalow standing thereon of one drawing room, one dining room, 6 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Temple Hall.
On SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1922, on the premises, 5 p.m. (S. T.).
LOT NO. 2. ROCKDALE.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Mahableshwar admeasuring 15 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing No. 26 (Survey No. 149) and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by public road, on the North by public road and on the south by public road together with a bungalow standing thereon, consisting of one big drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Rockdale and commands a very splendid view of the hills.
On SUNDAY, the 21st May, 1922, at 9 a.m. (Standard Time) on the premises.
LOT NO. 3. ST. JAMES COTTAGE.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurements 2 acres and 31 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Revision Survey No. 61 and bounded on the East by footpath adjoining Survey No. 106, 107 and 108, on the West by Revision Survey No. 90, on the North by Revision Survey No. 104 and on the South by Revision Survey No. 99 and road together with a bungalow consisting of one drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms and is known as St. James Cottage. This property is most centrally situate and near the English Club and bazaar.
On SUNDAY, the 21st May, 1922, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on the premises.
LOT NO. 4. "ROSERY."
All the piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements or thereabouts and bearing No. 97 and 97-A and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by St. James Cottage, on the North by Survey No. 108 and footpath and on the South by public road together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms with out-houses and stables and is known as "Rosery."
On MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1922, at 9 a.m. (Standard Time) on the premises.
LOT NO. 5. "OCTAGON."
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar bearing Revision Survey No. 97 and containing by admeasurements square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms, out-houses and stables standing thereon known as "Octagon."
On MONDAY, the 22nd May at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on the premises.
LOT NO. 6. "AWKALI GARDENS."
All those several pieces of land situate at Awkali in Satara District with a bungalow standing thereon bearing the Collector's following particulars:—

Survey No.	Varg No.	Area.	Akar.
52	6	1 18	0 12 0
52	2	2 0	0 12 0
39		0 2	0 2 0
40		1 25	6 0 0
41		0 28	3 8 0
42		0 30	4 0 0
44		1 21	0 8 0
45		3 6	10 0 0
46		0 37	0 4 0
47		1 5	4 0 0
48		5 5	28 0 0
49		2 1	5 0 0
50		2 30	1 0 6
51		13 9	6 0 0
52	Inam		
53		0 20	0 2 0
54		0 28	0 8 0
55		8 29	0 4 0
56		2 10	0 8 0
57		0 49	3 8 0
66		6 0	0 8 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).
gether with a big bungalow standing thereon of one drawing room, one dining room, 6 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Temple Hall.
On SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1922, on the premises, 5 p.m. (S. T.).
LOT NO. 2. ROCKDALE.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Mahableshwar admeasuring 15 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing No. 26 (Survey No. 149) and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by public road, on the North by public road and on the south by public road together with a bungalow standing thereon, consisting of one big drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Rockdale and commands a very splendid view of the hills.
On SUNDAY, the 21st May, 1922, at 9 a.m. (Standard Time) on the premises.
LOT NO. 3. ST. JAMES COTTAGE.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurements 2 acres and 31 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Revision Survey No. 61 and bounded on the East by footpath adjoining Survey No. 106, 107 and 108, on the West by Revision Survey No. 90, on the North by Revision Survey No. 104 and on the South by Revision Survey No. 99 and road together with a bungalow consisting of one drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms and is known as St. James Cottage. This property is most centrally situate and near the English Club and bazaar.
On SUNDAY, the 21st May, 1922, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on the premises.
LOT NO. 4. "ROSERY."
All the piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements or thereabouts and bearing No. 97 and 97-A and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by St. James Cottage, on the North by Survey No. 108 and footpath and on the South by public road together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms with out-houses and stables and is known as "Rosery."
On MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1922, at 9 a.m. (Standard Time) on the premises.
LOT NO. 5. "OCTAGON."
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar bearing Revision Survey No. 97 and containing by admeasurements square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms, out-houses and stables standing thereon known as "Octagon."
On MONDAY, the 22nd May at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on the premises.
LOT NO. 6. "AWKALI GARDENS."
All those several pieces of land situate at Awkali in Satara District with a bungalow standing thereon bearing the Collector's following particulars:—

Survey No.	Varg No.	Area.	Akar.
52	6	1 18	0 12 0
52	2	2 0	0 12 0
39		0 2	0 2 0
40		1 25	6 0 0
41		0 28	3 8 0
42		0 30	4 0 0
44		1 21	0 8 0
45		3 6	10 0 0
46		0 37	0 4 0
47		1 5	4 0 0
48		5 5	28 0 0
49		2 1	5 0 0
50		2 30	1 0 6
51		13 9	6 0 0
52	Inam		
53		0 20	0 2 0
54		0 28	0 8 0
55		8 29	0 4 0
56		2 10	0 8 0
57		0 49	3 8 0
66		6 0	0 8 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.
Auction sale of an immoveable property situate at Lalbag known as "Narayan Ashram" advertised for sale under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the mortgagees Mr. Vrajalal Jivandas and others on SATURDAY, the 29th instant is postponed until further notice.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.

138114

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—The services of several young man from 5 p.m. to midnight. Apply personally between the hours of 9 to 11 a.m. to the MANAGER, The Grand Unique Auction, Prince of Wales Museum grounds.
A R3523

WANTED An energetic SALESMAN to sell Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887. Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12550

WANTED—A PROFESSOR in History and Economics and Assistant Professors in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Physics. Apply stating age, qualifications and experience before the 8th of May, 1922, to the PRINCIPAL, RAJARAM COLLEGE.
A R12335

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED.—M. A.'s on Honours Graduates in English, History and Gujerati as Professors for Gujerat Mahila Pathshala (College for Women), Ahmedabad. LADIES preferred. Please Apply stating Caste, age, experience, minimum remuneration expected, etc., to the SECRETARY, GUJERAT KELAVANI MANDAL, BHADRA, Ahmedabad
A R3497

WANTED A MANAGER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, under construction. Applicant must have had a thorough practical knowledge of building construction and machinery layout and erection which he will have immediately to supervise as also of running the Mills after erection; Candidate must be thoroughly experienced with the working of all the departments of a Cotton Mill, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching. None need apply who has not had practical experience of erection of building machinery layout and running of the Mill in all its departments. Applying stating experience and terms with copies of testimonials to, The Managing Agents Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, Calcutta.
A 12803

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPECTABLE MAHAMMEDAN GRADUATE with long teaching, Secretarial and clerical experience seeks a suitable position. High references. Apply Box No. 7955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3480

An experienced and energetic businessman shortly proceeding to Switzerland and Germany will be glad to represent firms desirous of establishing business connections there. For particulars please apply to Box No. 7980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3475

WANTED—Post as medical officer by experienced L. C. P. & S. (Bom.) doctor anywhere State or private dispensary preferred. Please write, Box No. 7994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3515

A gentleman experienced in Exports, Imports and office work and resided in Japan for a long time with commercial House seeks EMPLOYMENT in a respectable firm. Please apply Box No. 7995, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3524

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET furnished FLAT, seven rooms and terrace, Lamington Road, Chowpatty end, for rent till end of October. Apply SECRETARY, Y. M. C. A., Fort.
C12824

TO BE LET—For high class Hindoos, remaining one AIRY BLOCK, second floor. Rent Rs. 175-200 to 325. Just opposite Marine Line Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3481

TO LET Space For small Office, 3rd Floor, "ARYA BHAVAN" Building, No. 5, Ballard Estate, Graham Road. Apply Box. No. 7970 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R3449

TO BE LET, to Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR of the House opposite the Ford No. Hughes Road, Chowpatty, monthly rent Rs. 350. Apply S. N. DARBHOLKAR, Chowpatty Road.
C R3493

TO LET.—Hornby Road, Fort, an airy commodius FLAT, admeasuring about 2,700 sq. ft. prominently situated, Electric fittings, lift and all modern sanitary conveniences. Immediate entry. Rent Rs 1,000. For particulars apply Box No. 7985, Advt Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'"
R3456

TO BE LET in Souter Street, Byculla, up-to-date commodious FLAT top floor, containing three Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room and three Baths, fitted with latest Sanitary fittings, Kitchen, with Gas Cooking Apparatus and servants godown. For further particulars and rent apply to Mr. P. H. BURN, "Shamrock," Souter Street, Agripada.
C R3521

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor: all blocks FACING SEA Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls-Royce, with Mazoline Floor, especially suitable for Automobile Companies, permit for Workshop, adjoining Readway to the rear of premises connecting Hughes Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 16,000 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 12738A

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMPOT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A lock up GARAGE for four cars either in Fort or Colaba. Apply stating rent to Box No. 7991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3504

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

LAND FOR SALE—16 acres of Rabi land, suitable for mango in Vichumba village Taluka Panvel. Write to S. H. GOKHALE, at Panvel, Dist. Kolaba.
R3513

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
JA

TYRES AT 50% BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

We still have a limited number of second grade Motor Tyres, of a well known make, at 50% below manufacturers' current list prices.

Owing to the higher import dutres, the prices of all makes of tyres will probably be increased very shortly, and motorists would not miss this remarkable opportunity. 'Phone or call without delay.

The Petrol and General Stores Supplying Co.,
LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Tele: No. 3910. 12846

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MARELLI 6 B.H.P 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED—Two New LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 6" by 180 to 200 lbs. working pressure complete with all mountings and fittings. Apply with lowest price and Make, to MADHOWLAL MILLS, Ahmedabad.
R3466

READY FOR SALE—One 60 B.H.P. Ruston CRUDE OIL ENGINE is in good working order. Apply to CHUNDURI SITA RAMAYYA, General Merchant, Mill-owner, Bezwada.
K R3516

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3499

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEESE Fresh White English Cheddar by well known makers can be had on cut quite fresh at Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN & CO., 65, Parsi Bazar.
T R3477

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed, in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Re 2-14; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
R3785

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

WANTED An experienced L. C. E. as State Engineer. Apply with testimonials stating terms &c, to DEWAN, Wadhwan State, Wadhwan City.
C12798

THE PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Office of above Company will be REMOVED to the "LAXMI BUILDING," 42, Ballard Road on and from 1st May, 1922.
KHATAU MAKANJI & CO.,
Chief Representatives.
C12817

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned hereby notify that Mr. GULABSHANKER GAURISHANKER VAKIL and Mr. CURSETJI PESTONJI VAZIFDAR, who were the partners with me in the firm of Messrs. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy & Co., Agents of The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Limited, have retired and henceforth all transactions of the Company be carried on and signed only by me or by my Attorney.
FAZALBHOY J. LALLJEE.
Bombay, 24th April, 1922.
R3476

NOTICE.

A CONTRACT for the supply of writing as well as printing paper of different qualities and weight required for the use of all the State offices as well as printing with the Darbar's water mark is to be given for a period of five years. Tenders are therefore hereby invited so as to reach the office of the Diwan of Kolhapur on or before the 15th May, 1922, supplying samples of all sorts of paper together with quotations. Selection will be made from among the samples received. Specimen drawings of the water mark will be supplied to those whose tenders will be accepted. Probable quantity of annual consumption of paper of all sorts is lbs. 33900. Free delivery at the Kolhapur Railway Station is to be given. Rs. 5,000 will have to be deposited with the Darbar for due fulfilment of the contract.
Y. ABDULLAH,
Inch Diwan of Kolhapur.
Kolhapur,
25th April, 1922.
C12843

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on 1st proximo at Dhulia under the charge of Mr. A. Brodie.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th April, 1922.
C12823

TO BE LET,

SPACIOUS SHOP premises, situated in Main Street, Poona, cantonment lately occupied by the Asoka Swedeshi Store, Ltd., Branch No. 10, Grant and Majestic in appearance. For rent, inspection and further particulars apply to Messrs. BAPPOO TOOKARAM SONS and CO., 67, Main Street, Poona.
R3431

TO LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, rom 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, hops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to AJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

"YANG-TAZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

(FIRE DEPT.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Office of the above Company will be REMOVED to the "LAXMI BUILDING," 42, Ballard Road, on and from 1st May, 1922.
MULRAJ KHATAU & Co.
C12804

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY on a salary of Rs. 1,200 in the grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,400 per mensem.

Private consulting practice allowed in this subject.

The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.

Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations.

Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment, and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.

All applications along with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 7th May, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.

Canvassing will disqualify any candidate.

The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.
C12726

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Lecturer in Physics at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Pay Rs. 175-10-225. Only those need apply who have passed M. Sc., or B. Sc., 1st Class in Honours with Physics as Principal subject. The applicant should state his age and birth date. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1922.
A. N. MELDRUM, I.E.
Ag. Principal,
Royal Institute of Science.
Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay, 21st April 1922.
C12790

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited from undergraduates studying for Arts, Science, Agricultural, Engineering or Medicine, in Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay for the award of Studentships, each of the annual value of Rs. 400 maximum, as loans from the above Fund commencing with the University Year 1922 that is 21st June 1922. Applications should reach this Office not later than 31st May 1922. Students who have already passed in their P. E. Examinations need only apply to the undersigned for particulars and forms of application, etc.
M. R. SRINIVASA RAO.
Secretary.
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 22nd April 1922.
C12806

LEGAL NOTICES

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

SUIT NO. 19376 OF 1921.

Dinanath Sintiya, Madanlal Sigtiya, Sons heirs and legal representatives of Ramnarain Sigtiya now deceased and governed by Mitakshara school of Hindu Law, the second plaintiff being a minor and respresented by his mother and natural guardian Sreemati Bhagwan Dei Bibi of No. 131 Mooktaram Babu's Street, Calcutta.
versus.
Madangopal Gadodia, c/o Messrs. Seonarain Baldeodas,
Bidla, Marwadi Bazar, Bombay.
For Rs. 314-4-0.
Dated 8th May, 1922.
C12851

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HIRABHAI PURSHOTTAMDAS AMIN has retired since the month of November, 1920, from the partnership and firm of Messrs. "Medh Amin & Co.," Agents of the "Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd." and that Mr. Dinkerrao Motilal Medh is the sole proprietor of the said firm of Messrs. Medh, Amin and Co., since the month of November, 1920.
Bombay, dated this 27th day of April, 1922.
AMIN AND DESAI,
Attorneys for Hirabhai Purshottamdas Amin.
C12853

TENDERS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of 5, 50,000 gallons of Oil Kerosine in bulk commencing from 1st July 1922.

2. Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Monday the 22nd May 1922.

3. Samples should be forwarded by Rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than 15th May 1922.

4. The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores.
N. W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores, Moghalpura.
Dated 20-4-1922.
C12802

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of our client GOSWAMI SHRI MAGANLALJI SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE MAHARAJ, having been drawn to the notice given by Messrs. Matubhai Jametram and Madon, attorneys for GOSWAMINI PARVATI VAHUJI and GOSWAMINI MAHARANI VAHUJI, executrices of GOSWAMI SHRI WAGESLALJEE MAHARAJ. Notice is hereby given that our client GOSWAMI SHRI MAGANLALJEE SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE MAHARAJ is the adopted son of the deceased GOSWAMI SHRI GORDHANLALJEE SHRI NARSINGHLALJEE MAHARAJ and as such is the sole owner of all the property of the said GOSWAMI SHRI GORDHANLALJEE SHRI NARSINGLALJEE MAHARAJ and of GOSWAMINI SHRI BHAMINI VAHUJI MAHARAJ, widow of GOSWAMI SHRI GOVERDHANLALJEE MAHARAJ and that neither GOSWAMI SHRI WAGESLALJEE MAHARAJ, nor his heirs nor the executors of his Will nor anybody whosoever has got any right, title or interest in the aforesaid properties

Dated this 24th day of April, 1922.
SOONDERDAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for GOSWAMI SHRI MAGANLALJEE SHRI GORDHANLALJEE MAHARAJ.
C12807

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has purchased at the Auction Sale held on the 11th day of April 1922, by Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Ramnarayen Harmandrai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Adamally Allibhoy Suratwalla free from all claims and incumbrances the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the newly erected messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 8294 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 37, 89, 91 and 687 and New Nos. 235, 1-783, 795 and 3140, Old Survey Nos. 566, 568, 567 and 576 and New Survey No. A. 11-7867 the buildings formerly standing thereon being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1210 (D), 1210 (1A) and 1210 (1B) and 1210 (1C) and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, and which are now assessed under D Ward Nos. 1210 (1) to 1210 (1C) and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 1AA, 1B and 1C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Kanji Gocuidas, on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Vishvanath Diwadkar, on or towards the West by the said Charni Road and on or towards the East by the property of Mukunbhai Vishanker and partly by a passege.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1922.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12849

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Charney Road.)
TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
K. D. & BROTHERS present
An All British Production
'The Man Who Forgot'
'The Man Who Forgot'
in 6 parts
Very exciting and thrilling Love episodes Entense fighting between two chums for a girl becomes very absorbing throughout.
Also Comic

From SAT. 29th April
"THE DEVIL'S KINGDOM"
Denmark's greatest film Actor
OLAF FONNS
"Love wields the mightiest sceptre the world has ever known."

GLOBE CINEMA
Last 6 parts of
"NEW PROTEA."
From SATURDAY April 29th.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BERT LYTELL
In
"THE LION'S DEN"

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
THE GREAT FUN FRIDAY.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
CARMEN
AND OTHER COMEDY FILMS.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week Third Instalment
(Parts 12th to 16th)
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

THE "STAR"
presents
To-night and This Week
A Big Human Interest Drama
"THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN"
A Splendid Society Picture
A clean story of Home life, intensely interesting to everybody, and particularly to those who reside in "Houses without Children."
7,500 feet—8 parts.
together with
A Topical Budget shewnig
The Procession of POPE PIUS XVI.
4 Shows Daily commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Matinee at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Coming! Coming! Coming!
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE WHIRLWIND"
featuring
The most celebrated Screen Star
"CHARLES HUTCHISON"
America's death-defying Hero of Dare-devil deeds.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND FIRST WEEK
Pathe presents
The First Chapter of the Tales of
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
STARRING
MADAME NATHALIE KOVANKO
in the role of GOUL-Y-HANAR
The most gorgeous and the most expensive production of the year in three chapters of three parts each.
1st chapter:—GOUL-Y-HANAR
in Pathe colour and pathe tints Better than the "Sultaness of love" recently shown in Bombay. It is a picture that you will never forget. Come and see.
PATHE GAZETTE & POLARD COMIC
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P M
Note:—In spite of the greatest cost of this film the prices will remain as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Lalitkaladarsha
SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO. V. BHOSLE,
will Stage at Bombay Theatre.
On Saturday the 29th April 1922 at 8-30 p. m.
"SHAHA SHIVAJI"
On SUNDAY 30th April 1922 at 3 p.m.
HORNIMAN BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
"SANYASACHA SANSAR"
On Sunday NO Complimentary tickets will be allowed.

To-night's The Night
for those who have failed to see the most stupendous
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
PUNDALIK
The greatest production ever seen. Thousands have seen it and thousands are eager to see it.
THE MAJESTIC CINEMA: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (P.M.) DON'T BE LATE

SEVA SAMATI BOY SCOUTS.

SCOUT MASTERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Headquarters Commissioner, Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association Allahabad, writes under date the 20th April:—

Our annual Scout Master's training class will be held next month. It will commence on the 16th of May and close on the 6th of June. The training will be conducted in a camp at a place near Naini Tal.

All those who are eager to be trained as Scout Masters should apply immediately to the undersigned, stating age, profession, educational qualification and address. (Ignorance of English will not be a disqualification for selection). The applications must reach him (12, Bank Road, Allahabad) by the 6th of May next.

The class will be run under the supervision of the Commissioners of this Association and will have the special benefit of the guidance of Pt. Shri Ram Rajpal, our Organising Commissioner, who has creditably gone through the Gillwell Park course in England and who returns with a wide and valuable experience gained in his state of tour through the various Europeical countries. He will also make known to this class, the Hindi Semaphore signalling, which is simple and useful and which is his own munition.

Camping and woodcraft form as essential part of the scheme of scouting. We encourage all our troops to camp out in the wild woods as often as possible. Like last year, we propose to have a scout camp this time also, along with our training class, in which our scouts from distant places will be invited and therefore the candidates under training will be able to see for themselves what the scout movement really is.

Lala Chanra Lal Sah (Rais, Naini Tal) has generously offered to place his Motor Lorries at our disposal for carrying the prospective scout masters from Kothgodam, the railway terminus, to the camp site and back. Cooks and cooking utensils will be supplied free of charge. The candidates will have to meet their travelling expenses and for their meals only from the 15th to the 22nd May and from 31st May to 6th of June, and for the other it will be met by L. Chandra Lal Sah, who has invited a big scout camp at his own expense.

I hope a large number of young men will respond to take advantage of this opportunity of being trained as scout masters, and return to their home saturated with the "Scout Spirit," and determined to use a part of their leisure time in training the youth of the land to be healthy, self-reliant, patriot, serviceable, honourable citizens of to-morrow.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, April 27.)

Mr. Frederick L. Thomas has been appointed as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett has been appointed to be Superintendent of His Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail and Governor of Government Female Workhouse.

Mr. B. V. Potdar has been appointed to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dharwar.

Mr. G. M. Phatak to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Gadag.

Mr. Hirjibhai Hormasji Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay, Registrar of Companies, Registrar under the Indian Life Assurance Act and the Provident Insurance Societies' Act, Bombay and also as Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, vice Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. B. Knight, Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave for ten months combined with leave for one year, one month and two days.

Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., to act as Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, on his return from leave.

Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, B.A., to act as Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, pending Dr. Burn's return from leave.

Mr. B. S. Patel, B.Ag., to act as Professor of Agriculture in addition to his present duties as Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Picking of cotton was in progress in Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains were rising.

FEROZPUR ARYA SAMAJ ORPHANAGE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Arya Samaj Orphanage, Ferozpur writes:—

The institution was brought into being in 1877 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati and has since been reclaiming Hindu orphans who used previously to be irrevocably lost to the religion of their ancestors by falling into the hands of Christian Missionaries. For its record of work in this respect, the Orphanage is deeply indebted to the public, which gave it unstinted support and helped its development into the premier institution of its kind in the Province.

The institution has many and multifarious duties to perform and is fortunately manned by ardent workers, who have made it their life's mission to help orphans in every conceivable direction. The upkeep and the general health of the orphans have the first claim on the purse of the institution but its expansion has not synchronised with an increase in its income. The total number of orphans and widows on the 31st December 1920 was 159 but that on the last day of 1921 stood at 281, i.e. the number had nearly doubled. The result was that while the receipts for last year amounted to Rs. 34,433, the expenditure came to Rs. 45,655, i.e., exceeded the income by Rs. 11,222 to find which amount the reserve fund already almost insignificant, had to be encroached upon. And although the strictest economies observed in the matter of expenditure, the present unusually large number of orphans and the prevailing high prices will certainly cripple the finance of the institution and plunge it in serious difficulties if prompt help is not forthcoming. It is for this reason that we venture to remind all charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen of their duty in the matter and feel confident that the call will evoke a most favourable response.

More funds are sorely needed at present and the public is earnestly requested to extend a helping hand to the institution making contribution in either cash or kind.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

...AL.

...IONS.

...OTTON.

...TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 25th.

		Bales.
...s at Liverpool	–	6,000
...sales on Spec. & for Exp.	–	–
... Sales of East Indian	–	350
... Imports – –	–	–
...IAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
...mericans Spot Fair demand	–	10 26
...tian F. G. F. Sakels –	–	17 00
...York, 10-30 a.m. ...May	–	17 ·7
...known in Liverpool at ...July	–	17 01
... closing time.) ...Oct.	–	17 02
...w Orleans 9-30 a.m. ...May	–	16 87
...July	–	17 00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 12
May	10 12
June	10 12
July	10 15
August	10 11
September	10 09
Oct.	10 0
November	10 03
December	10 00
January	9 98
February	9 96
March	9 95

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 25th

Months	To-day's price.
April	16 35
May	16 40
June	16 55
July	16 75
Aug.	16 90
September	17 10
Oct.	17 30
Nov.	17 40
Dec.	17 45
Jan.	17 55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 25th

M G. Bengal Good	–	–	7 00
„ „ Fully Good	–	–	7 40
„ „ Fine	–	–	7 80
„ „ No. 1 Oomra, Good	–	–	8 30
„ „ „ Fully Good	–	–	8 70
„ „ „ Fine	–	–	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	–	–	8 88
„ „ Fully Good	–	–	9 25
„ „ Fine	–	–	9 65
G. Scinde Good,	–	–	6 90
„ „ Fully Good	–	–	7 30
„ „ Fine	–	–	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	–	28,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	–	5,000
„ „ to Consinents	–	5,000
Futures at New York Mar.	–	–
Futures at New York May	–	18 07
Futures at New York July	–	17 73
Futures at New York Oct.	–	17 73
Futures at New York Jan.	–	17 64
Spot Cotton at New York	–	18 25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	–	17 00
Future at New Orleans May	–	17 04
Futures at New Orleans July	–	17 16
Fair Rio Ouice (No. 7 quality)	–	11 1/16
Demand Bills	–	–
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	–	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	–	68

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 25th.

Rentes 3 per cent	–	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	–	34 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence	–	34 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China American selling quiet.		
Bar Gold (per oz.)	–	–
Interest day to day loans	–	2
„ 7 day Market loans	–	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	–	4

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in months details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs 5 Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope Testimonials from all quarters.

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Prices on application.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 27.

To-day Reuter reported 2 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully good Mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 456 and advanced till Rs. 460. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 458. F. G. Broach July, August opened at Rs. 480 and going down by a rupee advanced steadily to Rs. 484 on buying by Marwari Operators and remained Rs. 482½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 483. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 482½, and touching Rs. 484 closed at Rs. 483½. Fine Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 372 and went upto Rs. 377 on Offices and Japan buying, the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 375½. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 391½ and advanced to Rs. 396 in sympathy with buying of May Contracts and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 395½. F. G. Mg. Bengal May was Rs. 338 and July Rs. 344 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton had a steady feeling yesterday and there was a fairly good demand from Japan Exporters for Oomras and Berars. About 5,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, April 27th.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	–	April May	461
„ „ „	–	July August	484
Fully Good Bengal	–	May	346
„ „ „	–	July	383
Fine Oomra	–	May	381
„ „ „	–	July	400
Southern	–	May/June	470
„	–	July, Aug,	488

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27th.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	–	April-May	461
„ „ „	–	July Augt	48
Fully Good Bengal	–	May	340
„ „ „	–	July	34
Fine Oomra's	–	May	376
„ „ „	–	July	395
Southern	–	May June	47
„	–	July Aug.	488

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27th.

Description, Super-Fine & Good Good line				
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab.. –	–	3 5	355	335
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 –	405	390	375	–
M. G. Central P. No. 1 –	435	420	405	–
M. G. Central P. No 2 –	420	405	390	–
M. G. Broach – –	–	83	4.3	463
M. G. Punjab American	–	–	–	–

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce into the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 26th April 1922.

Cotton	–	–	13323	Bales
Wheat	–	–	30 0	Cwt
Linseed	–	–	15 68	„
Rape, ots	–	–	2813	„
Gingelly seed	–	–	1342	„
Poppyseed	–	–	248	„
Groundnute	–	–	5639	„
Castorseed	–	–	7073	„
Rice	–	–	4751	„
Myrabollams	–	–	2353	„
Cottonseed	–	–	12351	„
Mowraseed	–	–	Nil	
Gram	–	–	8 7	„
Jowar	–	–	3191	„
Masur	–	–	Nil	
Barley	–	–	11	
Bajra	–	–	17.9	„
Coal	–	–	13052	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-4-6
Bars Gold forward 28-2
Bars Gold 2nd setlement 27-15-6
Bars Silver ready 93-6
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93-8
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 93-6

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/16
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 11 32
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/16
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 7/32
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 297
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 317
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 307
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 169½
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 164½
London Gold ready sh 76-3
London Silver ready d 34½
London Silver forward d 34-5/8
Tone of silver—Quiet Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.43
French Exchange Frcs 47.90
Swiss Exchange Frcs 22.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 52.30
Italian Exchange Frcs 82.30
German Exchange Mrks 1280
Prague Exchange Krons 227

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57
3 per cent War Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/13
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 101
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1960 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1926 to 40 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing to approaching May settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1842/8, India 115, Central 23/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 315, Apollo 87/8, Birla Mills 81/4xd., By-Cotton 1150, By-Dyeing 1380, Bradbury 1070, Century 900, Cent. India 4780, Colaba Land 2420, Coorla 267/8, Crescent 945, Currimbhoy 1595, David 1385, Edw. Sassoon 515, Fazulbhoy 1390, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 600, Kastoorchand 970, Kohinoor 3230, Luxmi Cotton 4750xd., Madhavrao Scd. 262/8, Madhowji 525, Mathuradas 900, M. Petit 1500xdn., Meyer Sassoon 335, Morarji 6200xd., New Great 787/8, New City 660, Pabani 800, Pearls 1075, Phoenix 940, Premier 170, Planet 267/8, Shapurji 375, Simplex 890, Standard 2500n., Swan 1050, Swadeshi 5080, Tata Mill 1490n., Vishnu Cotton 2050xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 725, Ahd. Elec. 150, Alcock 1950d., B. Burma Cor. B. Burma N. L. 13spr. B. Burma pet 10/12, B. Tramway 152/154, Bom. Gas 350, Bom. Dyeing 350, Bom. Mfg. 1100, Bom. Pan. 1st Pref. 50, Bom. Pan. 2nd Pref. 50, Bom. Pan. Def. 1120, Bom. Pan. Ord. 57/8, Bom. Pan. Def. 197/8, Bom. Pan. Ord. 50, Bom. Pan. N. Def. 145, Bom. Hydro 840, Bom. Oil 47/8 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 27.

S S John Sanderson, Adams, Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S City of Lahore, Rowlands, Calcutta.

S S Gorala, Jones, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Australia for Antwerp.

Steamer Mantua for London.

S S John Sanderson :—The steamer John Sanderson, 2060 tons, Captain W Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S City of Lahore :—The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4471 tons, Captain O Rowlands, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Gorala :—The B I S N Co's steamer Gorala, 3155 tons, Captain W H Jones, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

EXPORT.

April 27.

S S Morea for London :—28 bales hemp, V Vishnoo; 300 cwts Kismiss, S Laljee and Co; 200 cwts capsicum, K Esmail; 6 pots rosa oil, Allen Bros and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles :—1000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts, 400 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles :—10 casks wet casing, S M H Kadarbakhsh.

S S Olympia for Liverpool :—240 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 210 cwts niger seed, J Dayall.

S S City of London for Liverpool :—2001 cwts myrabolams, B Damjee and Co; 150 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp :—55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 2744 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Australia for Hamburg :—110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co; 50 bales hemp, V Vishnoo; 50 bales hemp, M B Kaisha; 4000 cwts rape seed, 1700 cwts ajowan seed, Volkart Bros; 650 cwts C myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Australia for Rotterdam :—2000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Australia for Genoa :—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Concordia for Hull :—200 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Mediterraneo for Dieppe :—11640 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Mediterraneo for Hamburg :—63 cwts casein flour, K D Banker; 58 bales cotton, 44 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Iris for Hamburg :—1672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Laconia for Genoa :—505 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 2000 cwts rape seed, C Cooverjee and Co.

S S Laconia for Marseilles :—1560 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Tevere for Trieste :—55 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S River Trent for New York :—112 cwts gum kadaya, S Chawpsee and Co; 291 cwts red pepper, N Mulji and Co; 2000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Tuscan Prince for Hamburg :—110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 750 bales cotton fly, S Byramji, 135 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai :—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe :—20 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Saiko Maru for Kobe :—500 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Saiko Maru for Yokkaichi :—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Gyoko Maru for Kobe :—500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.

IMPORT.

April 27.

S S Bandra from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co :—5 jottas 8 cases asafoetida, 271 boxes 300 bags dates, 25 bags gum insoluble, 78 bags gum arabic, 32 bags 51 cases gum tragacanth, 40 bags raisins, 1 bundle skin, 11 bags copper pieces, 38 bales wool, 100 bags 50 bundles tobacco, 92 cases M O P shells, 1 bundle silver coins, 25 bundles dollars, 90 bundles specie.

S S Shivedagon from Rangoon, Agents Steel Bros and Co :—4500 cases candles, 871541 gallons kerosine oil, 20797 cases petrol, 250 cases turpentine.

S S Sangola from Calcutta, Agents B I S N Co Ltd :—497 bundles 70 jottas coir yarn, 53 jottas coir rope, 59 coils rope, 3 drums zinc chloride, 69 cases medicines, 100 cases cassia, 10 bags arsenic, 22 bags nuxwomica, 125 bags turmeric, 100 bags oil cakes, 1588 bags 71 jottas cocoanuts, 448 jottas cocoanuts dry, 264 bags grains, 12 bags oats, 6013 bags rice, 50 bags masoor, 15 cases gambier, 20 bundles leather cuttings, 1 case whisky, 1417 bundles shooks, 12 cases olive oil, 100 drums linseed oil, 2 packages 120 crates 65 bales paper, 20 drums paint, 250 cases condensed milk, 50 cases cinamon, 571 bags copra, 1133 bags B nuts, 70 baskets ginger, 268 bags pepper, 88 pipes 193 casks tallow, 2700 chests 658 H C tea, 58 bales cotton, 140 bales jute twine, 475 boles herrin cloth, 2085 bales gunny bags, 175 bundles gunny cut pieces, 182 bales wool.

43, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1120, New India 18, Shivrajpur 28, Tata Iron Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron Defd. 197/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 50, Tata Iron N. Defd. 145, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 47/8 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27th

Bank Telegraphic	–	–	–	1/3 1/8
Bank Demand	–	–	–	1/3 5 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	–	–	–	1/3 3/16
Fcs. Demand	–	–	–	295
American Dollars	–	–	–	361
Honkong Dollars	–	–	–	263
Shanghai	–	–	–	274
Japan	–	–	–	169 1/2
Singapor	–	–	–	184

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 27th. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67	0	0	9	12	0
Wheat, White Cawapore 70-3068	0	0	0	9	12	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	75	0	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	14	0	14	6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78	0	0	15	12	0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	76	0	0		....	
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	74	0	0		....	
Teelseed Black	70	0	0		....	
Poppyseed, White	13	12	0	14	12	0
Groundnuts	76	0	0		....	
Jawa		....			....	
Mowraseed	7	0	0		....	
Barley	56	0	0		....	
Castorseed	54	0	0	11	2	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0	5	10	0
Forward.				Rs	a.	p
Wheat April-May				9	12	6
Wheat Sept				9	10	3
Linseed May				14	11	0
Linseed Sept				10	9	0

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—The Finance Member while replying to my statement during the first reading of the Stamp Enhancement Bill admitted that this Presidency *is more highly* taxed than any other Presidency in the Indian Empire —but proceeded to justify it on the ground that no other Province afforded such public amenities as this Presidency did, as for instance in the matter of buildings, roads, causeways, public bridges: that in Bombay, the Government contributed a large portion to the rural revenue. He suggested by implication that the cost of actual administration was not greater. He made this statement at a time when I had no opportunity of controverting the statement. But the country is entitled to know, whatever the elected or official members of the Council do, the figures and the cause of such a heavy taxation. The Budgets for 1921-22 of *Madras* and *U. P.*—two Provinces akin and alike to ours; afford a comparative statement of these figures and speak for themselves. The income of a Presidency represent the taxation, obtained to balance the expenditure: which will be shown separately as far as possible: The income and expenditure with the area and population are as under :—

	Area in sq. miles.	Population in lacs.	Ratio of agricultural population
Bombay ...	121.074	196	64
Madras ...	141.075	414	68
U. P. ...	107.267	472	71.7

	Income in lacs.	Tax per head	Expenditure in lacs	Expenditure per head
Bombay ...	14.47	7.07	16.27	8.3
Madras ...	16.71	4.04	17.02	4.11
U. P ...	13.95	2.95	13.73	2.91

The two latter are in the unfortunate position of paying over 6 and 4 times respectively the contribution Bombay makes to the Central (Imperial) Exchequer, being 348 lacs Madras, 240 lacs U. P. and 56 Bombay.

If the contributions of Madras and U. P. were the same as Bombay, the expenditure will be 14½ and 12 crores against an income of 16-4/5 and 13-3/4 and bare in either case an excess of income to them of 2½ and 1¾ crores as a saving, which will lower the comparative expenditure in those 2 Provinces per head to Rs. 325 and Rs. 2.6 per head to 8.3 of Bombay. How Bombay taxes and spends more will be clear from the comparatve figures of income and expenditure on some of the most important heads: The 4 main sources of revenue which determine the incidence of the rate of taxation are, Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps and Forests. Excluding Inamlands and contributions from the revenue side, the following is the relative table of incidence, calculating Land revenue on the agricultural percentage of and that of Forests, Excise and Stamps on the whole population :—

	Land Rev, in lacs	P. C. of Agril. popul,	Rate of incidence per head	Excise in lacs	Rate of incidence per head
Bombay ...	486	64	4-4-0	42.45	2-1-9
Madras ...	622	68	2-3-0	556	1-5-6
U. P. ...	690	71.7	2-0-9	211	0-7-0

STAMP AND FORESTS.

	Forests in lacs	Rate of incidence	Stamps in lacs	Rate of incidence
Bombay ...	92	0-7-6	190	0-15-7
Madras ...	58.86	0-1-11	193	0- 7-6
U. P. ...	111	0-3-9	153.25	0- 5-3

Expenditure on the administration apparent from the figures below will indicate the extravagance of this Presidency.

	Bombay Pop. 196 lacs.	Madras Pop. 414 lacs.	U. P. Pop. 472 lacs.
Land Revenue ...	238	200	148
Police ...	191	191	176
Justice ...	78	128	101
Jails ...	28¾	28¾	34
Carlsom Secretariat	26	11	14¼
Excise ...	30½	32½	6¾
Stamps ...	5¾	7¾	3-1/3
Medical ...	50	5¾	21-1/3
Forests ...	60	56¼	81¼
Education ...	182.69	157¾	154¾
University ...	12.25	16.75	15.78
	182	157.	154.
Second ...	27.59 .69	27.57	17.93
Primary ...	107.42	72. 73	69.25 75
Special ...	13.25	24.34	9.2
Direction & Imp.	15.50	15.31	12.53
General ...	21.46	7.00	27.65
Agriculture ...	38	31¾	27¾
Industries ...	10½	25	7
Irrigational works	104	74	64 1/2
Civil Buildings ..	204 3/4	142 3 4	112 3 4

Contribution to local boards for roads, bridges, etc. are the largest in Madras and smallest in U. P. being 33.21 lacs in Madras, 19.66 lacs in Bombay and 4.6 in U. P.

The payments to Inamdars on Bombay is 112.25 lacs compared to 58.65 lacs in Madras and 8.04 in U. P. The net expenditure on the administration of land revenue is 142. 35 lacs in Madras to 125.75 in Bombay and 145 in U. P. for double the population. The cost of administration per head is!

	Land Revenue	Police.	Justice
Bombay ..	10 annas	0 15 9	0 6 5
Madras ..	5 6 0	0 7 1	0 4 9
U. P. ..	0 9 4	0 6 0	0 3 5

In the P. W. D. Department it will be interesting to trace in the figures given above the proportion of costs absorbed by the administrative charges to the construction works: but it will involve a considerable differentiation of figures, which may be reserved for another occasion.—Yours, etc.

B. G. PAHALAJANI.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE AT COX'S BAZAR.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG April, 26.

Considerable damage was done by the the cyclone which passed Cox's Bazar, (Sub-division of Chittagong) close to the Bay of Bengal, on the night of the 23rd instant. Many houses were blown down and shipping also sanffered.

A Rangoon mail steamer picked up over one hundred people from different boats in distress.

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Desk or Ceiling Fan

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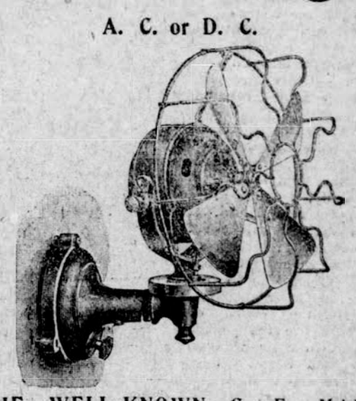

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On Wednesday 3rd May 1922 from 6 to 8 P. M. (S. T.)

Rates Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1.

The Tickets can be had of "Bombay Samachar" office and at the Theatre on the day of the entertainment.

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Do not have the frame pulled out of shape and spoiled by inexperienced workmen.

All our repairs are carried out by most expert workmen under the direct supervision of English Experts.

We do not spoil the shape of your FAVOURITE Racket but *improve* it as far as possible.

All general overhauling such as gluing, rebinding the shoulders, and strengthening the weak parts are carried out at the same time as restringing and your Racket sent back to you almost as good as new. When we tell you we have over 5,000 Repairs through our works annually you will readily understand *why* we are the most competent people to trust *your* Racket with.

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Restringing Prices as follows:—

English Perfecta gut	Rs.	20 ea.
English Olus gut	„	18 „
„ Milo	„ „	16 „
„ Icarus	„ „	14 „
Own Make Black Ensetni gut	„	8 „
Own Make Ganuber	„	5 „
Own Make Toklais gut	„	3 „

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GREEK ATROCITIES.

BURNING AND LOOTING OF ANATOLIAN VILLAGES.

MASSACRE AT KARATEPE.

Prof. A. J. Toynbee forwards to the "Times" the following letter he has received from a Turkish correspondent at Smyrna. "For obvious reasons," says Prof. Toynbee, "I cannot mention his name and residence, but his first paragraph will show that he is moderate and fair-minded":—

SMYRNA, March 9, 1922.

Dear Mr. Toynbee.—A few days ago I sent you a rather long letter, after undue delay, in answer to your kind letter of December 29. Incidentally, I spoke of a village recently destroyed near Aidin. I have got absolutely reliable details about the incident, and now forward them to you, with a wish that you should get them, if convenient, to the information of the public, or such men as, by their acquaintance with the facts, and the weight of their opinion, might influence the powers here to be less impatient in their work of extermination. I do not forget that Turks in the interior are also doing nasty things, and now and then I hear, and believe, infamous things; but my aim is exactly the same in both cases—to help you to use your powers in limiting this long-drawn mutual massacre. I should, however, be unfair if I did not add that I have not heard quite the like of this from the Angora side.

On February 14, Tuesday, at about 11 p.m., the village of Karatepe, about five kilometers from Kiosk, the station east of Aidin, was surrounded by a Greek force of several hundred men, partly in and partly without uniform. The village of Karatepe is made up of three parts at four or five minutes' distance from each other; Karatepe proper, 60 houses; Sekizagach, 100 houses; Efejik, 30 houses. Each of the three groups of houses has a mosque or mesjid (i.e., smaller mosque); the inhabitants were told to assemble at the mosques, as the officer in command had instructions to give them. They assembled without suspicion till they were told to bring their children, sick and old as well. They were ultimately prevailed upon to bring those too. Finally, the mosques were blockaded by troops and set on fire. At the same time, rifle fire was opened indiscriminately into the streets and houses to finish the very few who remained. The mosques were burnt down in a couple of hours, and then the villages were looted, animals carried off, and the houses set on fire. Only some dozen houses were left and some 14 to 15 men and women escaped from a population that could not have been less than 400. The stolen things were sold in Kiosk and Aidin for days, until the attention of the military was awakened to the importance of shutting the matter up, by a quaint but quite usual request on the part of the Greeks of the environs, that the landed and other property of the disappeared people, for whom, of course, no inheritor was left, be divided among them. Then people were rebuked into silence and a story was concocted to the effect that the village had been visited by bands and that the destruction was due to that. The fact was that that particular village could not furnish even that pretext. I have seen a man who visited the remains of the villages and saw the burnt bodies in the ruins of the mosques and others torn about by dogs. A Greek patrol of 14 gendarmes has toured the villages in that district collecting revenue and—etc.! and has never suffered of encountered a band. Such things, and such lies we are accustomed to, but of this typical occurrence I happen to be able to vouchsafe, the details, and it is remarkable as one of the first actions attributed to a combined civil and military Greek organization being set up in imitation, it is claimed, of M. Kemal to resist evacuation of Asia Minor.

If Allied officers could be told off to these parts, say one for each district of 20,000 inhabitants, one of the fruitful markets of Europe about to be destroyed to no purpose would be spared.

There is much uneasiness here now in official circles and among the public on account of the possibility of a decision in the West for evacuation, and of the fear of ill-organized attempts to resist it. Greeks fear the eventual sacrifices with whose imposition they are threatened, and Turks brood on the ever-nearing phantom that already falls in the interior district. A British man-of-war arrived yesterday, and has roused hopes among the simpler Turks, and is looked upon askance by uninformed Greek officers. I wonder if some thing will come out of the double Turkish mission to London. The declarations of their members in Constantinople relating to England were hopeful.

I just hear at this point an arrest of Turkish notables (some 10 to 12 men) has taken place at Kassala—also that a wholesale bastonade" and confiscation has been applied to Guljukler. These are trifles, of course.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO US AT RAVAL BUILDINGS, LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Your call will be esteemed.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

ARCHBISHOP GOODIER'S VIEWS.

AGAINST PROHIBITION AND AGAINST LOCAL OPTION.

The adjourned session of the Bombay Excise Committee was held on Wednesday morning at the Secretariat, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe presiding. When the Most Revd. Archbishop Goodier, Mr. A. S. Dalal were examined. Archbishop Goodie. In the course of his evidence said:—

My opinions are formed chiefly upon evidence supplied by priests in charge of parishes. The Policy of Government is good, and seems to have some effect in towns, but in rural districts, especially in toddy and liquor growing areas, there seems to be no improvement from the raising of the tax. I am not in favour of total prohibition. I believe voluntary individual total prohibition is possible, and in many cases is effective. It is possible that total prohibition will have a good effect on the next generation, but (1) a better effect will come from voluntary prohibition, (2) there is the danger of adding the mere serious temptation of making drinking a forbidden fruits, which alone will have its attractions for youth.

I am not in favours of investing local bodies with too much power in this matter. I am afraid they use their power unfairly. It is different with leagues among the people themselves

I do not think the use of opium is prevalent among any of the people under me. The curse is country liquor, and this chiefly in villages where there is no evening amusement, or from which comes the class of coolees and bullock drivers. These, almost all take to drink.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESS.

The Most Revd. Archbishop Goodier, questioned by the President said that he had come across people living in Salsette Generally the Portuguese were addicted to drinking. There were certain Sections in the Portuguese Community which are total abstainers. The evil was very common among the *kolis* and agriculturists. Most of the kolis were fishermen.

Chairman:—"Do they resort to country liquor or *toddy*, or to both?"

Witness:—"They, generally resort to both. If *toddy* is not available then they take to liquor.

Chairman:—'Have you any information as to relative bad effects of *toddy* and liquor?

Witness:—"A gentleman told me the other day that country liquor is worse than *toddy*. There is a marked decrease in and increase in early death-rate where country liquor is common.

Regarding the effects of *toddy*, witness said if it was kept for a sufficiently long time it would be injurious to health. The *kolis* would, at any cost, have a drink. He had tried many remedies with a view to stop these people from liquor, but to no purpose. If one could appeal to villagers not to drink liquor, one would succeed in his attempt. The population of the village to which he went consisted of Hindoos and Christians.

The population was about 150. Total prohibition by legislation was not a practical method of eradicating the evil. In a large town like Bombay, that method would be found impossible. In the Deccan and other rural districts people were not given to drinking. It was unnecessary to pass a legislation so far as Kathiawar and the Deccan were concerned.

Chairman:—"Would you not like to give power to control the location of shops and the number of shops to local bodies, such as Municipality and local boards?"

Witness said that there was likelihood of favouritism and personal influence creping up, if such a power were given to local boards or Municipality.

Chairman:—"Have you any experience of *panchayats* in villages where there is any Christian population to determine purely social questions."

Witness said that his experience of *panchayats* in Gujarat made him say that the villagers generally, quarreled among themselves. They had long discussions among themselves which proved practically fruitless in the end. It was desirable if they took to the question of prihibition.

Regarding the local option, witness said that local bodies and local option were almost the same. He had made no study of that question. In Bombay City there were clubs and restaurants where the sale of liquor was restricted. Either they did not sell liquor or they sold a certain amount of liquor. He knew of some clubs where alcoholic drinks were not allowed to be sold.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. F. Madan, witness said the village, he talked of where there were, according to his knowledge, no liquor shops. He did not know whether the villagers allowed liquor to be sold in their village.

Cross-examined by the Revd. N. Macinicol, witness said in England local option meant a sort of legislation It did not come from the heart of the people, but from the rulers. Government should make an exception in the case of churches where wines were used for ceremonial purposes.

MR. KULKARNI EXAMINED.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, who was next examined, in the course of his evidence said:—

I am the General Secretary of the Seva Service League, Bombay. Temperance movement is one of the principle activities of the League and thus I have had opportunities of forming an opinion on the questions. The policy enunciated in the Government of India's Letter F. D. 56, Exc. of 7th September 1905, viz., to minimize temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do, has not been followed in practice. Liquor shops occupy the most prominent places in a locality and as liquor dealers is able to give far higher rents than other dealers can offer, most favourably situated shops are in the occupation of liquor dealers. Such a state of things is sure to increase the temptation to those who do not drink. Besides, the number of shops in certain labouring class localities and mill centres is provokingly large. They offer great temptation to those who do not drink and encourage excess among those who do. Because when workmen are returning home from work in the evening, they want something which will refresh them and drive away the mental and physical fatigue. In the absence of any healthy and recreational amusements, in the absence of open spaces where they can spend an hour of two pleasantly, in the absence also of any good accommodation at home the favourably situated liquor shops and in some cases the spacious apartments, where many times liquor is served with food, easily tempt a tired workman.

CONDITION OF BHANDARIS.

Questioned by the President, witness said that he was connected with the Social Service League for the last ten years. He had to do more work in Bombay, than elsewhere. He had to do work in Thana and Colaba Districts also. In Thana people were addicted to the drinking evil to a very great extent. The people who were addicted to drinking in Thana were *Bhandaris* and the agriculturists. These people took more liquor because of the fact that they had more money than people in other districts had. Recently in the Colaba District there was a strike of agriculturists. It was said that for the last two years they had been able to hold out on account of their being teetotalers for, if they were addicted to drinking, then, they would have been brought to their knees very soon. The object and the policy of the Government had been frustrated so far as the localition of liquor-shops were concerned. The shop known as "Golpitha" had become so well-known that it had become a tramway junction. The prominent position of a liquor shop attracted the people. Drink traffic in the city had increased to a very great extent. The general position of labourers was just the same as it was in 1914-15.

He advocated total prohibition. He thought it to be advantageous so far as the drinking-evil was concerned. Total prohibition was the only remedy he would recommend. He did not mind whether it took ten years to bring about prohibition. He had hopes of total prohibition being feasible and possible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Madan, witness said he could not say whether liquor taken with food would be less injurious.

Cross-examined by Dr. Patil, witness said that he was not in picketing. Picketing was likely to be violent. It could never be successful

BRIGADIER BURFOOT'S EIDENCE.

Brigadier H. F. Burfoot, on behalf of Col. Stanley Evans of the Salvation Army, next gave evidence, in the course of which he said:—

The common people of the villages, as I know them, are seldom confirmed drunkards. Generally they only indulge in drink at Marriages, the Holi Festivals, and when visiting towns.

I therefore feel that prohibition would have a bad effect on so very few of the common people that the matter is scarcely worth consideration.

I do not think it would drive then to deleterious drugs, except in those very few cases where the parties were confirmed drunkards. On the other hand, there are certain communities that have been drunkards for generations, such as the Dublas in Broach districts, and the Rice Pounders (Golas) of Ahmedabad. It should not be very difficult to prevent illicit distillation amongst such well known classes.

To say that the present system prevents illicit distillation is, in my opinion, a mistake, seeing that in districts like the Panch Mahals, the people could distill a tremendous quantity of liquor, if they had a desire to do so, without Government being any the wiser. The fact that there are so few cases leads me to think that the danger of its being done on a large scale is not very great.

I cannot say if the policy is to blame, but from the ordinary observation I conclude that drinking has increased tremendously. I believe local Option will improve this condition of things. If given a fair chance.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

In the case of the individual it proves the only bona-fide remedy. The temptation should be withdrawn.

(a) Instruct children in all public schools concerning the evil of intoxicants.

(b) Provide attractive but harmless drinks, and have them sold at low prices.

(c) Financially assist Temperance Societies, and encourage them to organise more strongly. Much can be done by the Salvation Army, which is quite non political, and is the largest Temperance Organisation in the world.

If, after trial, prohibition is not found to be feasible, then every effort should be made to have the drinks prepared in such a way as to cause little or nointoxication, i.e., have them made very weak.

Questioned by the Chairman, witness said drinking among villagers was not very common. They took to it on the occasion of marriage ceremony or of some festival. The Bhil community was very much addicted to drinking.

MR. A. S. DALAL

Mr. A. S. Dalal, Ag. Dy. Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, questioned by the chair said that in the Khandesh District the Bhils, the *Cookanis* and the *Mochis* were very much addicted to drinking. These people were, generally, poor, and their homes were far away in Malarious districts, and therefore the, could not be approached by Excise Inspectors. In spite of the efforts of Government, illicit distillation had not been put a stop to. Government had been trying its best to curb the evil. For instance, the Government thought that by making liquor dear, the evil would be mitigated and the Revenue would increase. The minors were not allowed to enter liquor shops. Year after year Government increased the price of liquor with the avowed object of making it prohibitory. He doubted very much whether totol prohibition would be a success even after ten years. Cocain was not cheaper than liquor.

Chairman:—"What have you to say about the bad effects of toddy"?

Witness said that *toddy* would also had effect if it wos allowed to remain for six hours. Strong toddy would produce a deleterious effect. It also depended upon the trees. He was in favour of *toddy* because it contained phosphrus and other properties which were nutritious. *Toddy* as compared with liquor, was very much harmless. Some tappers, generally, added water and foam-syrup to *toddy*. These tappers did so with a view to make both ends meet because of the ridiculously high license fees.

Regarding advisary committees, witness said that he could not hold any opinion on them as he had no experience of them. The only facilities the clubs had that they got liquor cheaper than they got it in the market. There was no restriction on the limit of possession of foreign liquor, but there was on country liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. F. Madan, witness said that there were some persons of the type of *Sadhus* and *Fakirs* who could not easily do away with *Bhangs* and *Gunjas*.

Cross-examined by the Revd. Macinichol, witness said that the Excise Preventive Department should be enlarged with a view to detect illicit distillation.

Cross-examined by Rao Saheb Desai, witness said that if the *fakirs* and *sadhus* were stopped from having *Phangs* and *ganjas*, a great trouble would be created.

MR. S. K. NAIQUE.

Mr. S. K. Naique, Hon. General Secretary, the Aryan Excelsior League, next, submitted his evidence, in the course of which he said that the mill-hands before whom they (the members of his League) lectured had appreciated their action. Some of them had actually given up the drinking habit. They (the workers) also distributed leaflets to the mill hands on the subject of prohibition. Their activities were restricted not only to millhands but they worked among the Deccan people also

The Committee, then, adjourned till Thursday.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

NOT A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Excise Committee was held on Thursday morning, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, presiding. The important witness of the day was Mr. G. Findley Shirras, Director, the Labour Office.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, questioned by the President, said that he had studied the excise problem from three main standpoints, viz. (1) Financial side; (2) Labour side and (3) the effect of prohibition in the United States of America. He had got together a few statistics. In regard to the labour question he wished to draw the attention of the Committee to the report of the Industrial Disputes' Committee. He had a talk with his American friend the other day, who said that the American Federation of Labour had great statistics on the question of American Labour. As regards criminal statistics of America, he said that in Chicago and New York the criminal statistics were very high. For example, in 1917-18, the crimes relating to homicide in New York were six times greater than in London. It was true that bank deposits in America had gone very considerably high on account of prohibition. In America too a great amount of illicit distillation was going on for some time. There were Americans in Bombay, like Mr. Thomas, Asst. American Consul; Mr. Gibbs of Messrs. Tata Sons and Ltd., who were of opinion that it would be impossible to counteract the work of illicit distillation in America.

EXPENDITURE ON DRINK.

Chairman:—May I know whether your enquiries will enable you to tell us what part of the income of a labourer is generally spent on liquor?

Witness:—We found very difficult to collect statistics of the whole family budget.

Continuing, he said that he had got some figures about the matter in question. It was extremely difficult to get that information. The Committee might ask witness how he collected that information. He had got three lady investigators. He had collected about 3,000 family budgets in a very friendly manner. The average monthly income of a family was about Rs. 52 per month. The average monthly expenditure of a family on liquor was about 4 per cent. In his tours round the mill areas he talked to mill-hands and mill-agents and was in a position to collect some statistics about the labouring classes.

Proceeding, witness said that he was glad to say that the women workers, generally, did not drink, but it was the men who did so. In India the mill hand was not of the type of that of the West. The general practice among Indian labourers was that after having received their pay they remained absent from work till the money they had was entirely spent. One great thing to which he wanted to draw their attention was about giving education to labourers. By education he did not mean "literary education," but education which would keep them comfortable in their daily life. From enquiries made he was able to say that labourers, generally spent more money on their food. He had the following statistics with regard to that fundamental point.

On food 56 per cent.
On clothes 12 per cent.
On House rent 8 per cent
On Fuel 6 per cent.
Miscellaneous 18 per cent

He knew of an instance where in a room 12 by 16 ft. about 13 labourers were at present, living together and there were two women who were in a delicate state of health. That actually showed how labourers were living in cawls in this city.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IMPRACTICABLE.

As regards the prominent location of liquor-shops in this city, witness had no information whatever.

Chairman:—"Drink evil so far as the City of Bombay is concerned is greatly confined to the labour class?"

Witness:—Yes, I should think so.

As regard the question whether a little drink after the whole day's work would keep a man fit for the next day's work, witness could not say exactly about it; but if a man happened to pass by a liquor-shop, he would feel inclined to have a drink.

Chairman:—"Do you think that total prohibition is a practical proposition?"

Witness:—I don't think so. I think the present policy of Government is a slow and sure one.

Chairman:—If total prohibition were introduced, do you not think that it would unnecessarily interfere with Communities like European, Parsi, Native Christian and other communities, who settle in India for the purpose of trade and commerce?

Witness:—"Yes."

As regards the question of revenue in 1921-22, witness said that it was 340 lakhs of rupees. They had to make large demands for education and where would the Government get large funds from? In 1922-23 figures stoods as follows:—

Customs	1274 Lakhs of rupees.
Taxes on income .	660 Lakhs of rupees.
Salt	153 Lakhs of rupees
Opium	13 Lakhs of rupees.
Balance	56 Lakhs of rupees.

The net result was that they were faced with a revenue of 15 crores of rupees. For educational grants the Government had mainly to depend upon the excise revenue. There was a feeling in Bombay about total prohibition, at present, but the Government had to take into serious consideration all the side issues of the question.

Regarding the succession duty, witness said that, that question was an extremely difficult one. It not only hit rich people, but it also affected the poor people.

THREE WAYS OF TAXING.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. F. Madan, witness said that there were three ways of taxing the people (1) Income-tax; (2) Import duty on luxury and (3) Property-tax.

Cross-examined by the Revd. N. Macinicol, witness said that it was no use passing laws unless they had a staff to carry them out.

Cross examined by Rao Saheb Dadoobhay Desai, witness said that money saved from liquor would be productively employed.

Cross examined by Dr. Patel, witness said that generally it was the men who drank the most. He had no information about workmen thronging the taverns on their pay day. He believed that drinking hampered welfarework to a very great extent.

MR. R. V. VANDEKAR.

Mr. R. V. Vandekar, Secretary, People's Union, was next examined.

Witness said his activities were restricted to the working and depressed classes. If Government helped the temperance workers in mitigating the evil, it would bring about better results. The mill-hands spent the whole of their pay in 2 or 3 days. He was in favour of total prohibition by gradual stages.

The last witness examined was Mr. A. N. Surve.

The Committee, then, adjourned till Thursday.

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TO WAKE UP A LAZY LIVER.

For "liverishness," constipation, biliousness, headache, drowsiness, bad complexion, etc., try drinking before breakfast a little Alkia Saltrates dissolved in hot water. Feel fit as a prize fighter all day.

When you sleep the heart immediately slows down and then the sluggishly-moving blood deposits greasy and acidulous poisons—toxius—throughout the system. Next morning the blood flows more rapidly again, but cannot flush out all the impurities accumulated overnight. That means a clogged liver and constipation, "the beginning of all disease." So poisons are sucked into the blood through thousands of absorbent intestinal glands. It says the body's only reserves against disease. You have headache, and often ache all over. The toxins reach the brain, hence that tired, languorous, don'tcare feeling. Blemished and yellow complexion, sour-stomach indigestion, furred tongue, bad taste and breath feverishness and despondency are other symptoms. Heart depressants, pain—deadening drugs and pills afford only temporary relief, and powerful cathartic medicines collect in tissues. Calomel (mercury) even attacks the bones.

You should thoroughly cleanse the whole system by washing out all the poisons in the morning. Then your body acts better, same as a fire burns better with soot cleared from chimney. Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, and take before breakfast and once after the noon or evening meal, a teaspoonful of this dissolved in a half tumbler of plain water. The before-breakfast dose promptly washes out all mucous and acidulous poisons from entire intestinal tract, leaving the way clear to receive and properly digest food. The saltrated water also reaches the liver by absorption, thus stimulating that organ and removing any congestion or sluggishness. This remarkable Alkia Saltrates compound is practically tasteless, also harmless as sugar, in any quantity, and it never grines. Children love it, especially with a little sugar added. It is probably the greatest solvent and eliminant known to science, and its amazing curative properties will make you a crank on the subject of internal cleanliness. —C. N. H.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Annual Gen. Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m.

Union Bank of India Ltd., Annual General Meeting of Shareholders at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the head office.

Second LL.B., Intermd. Exam., in Commerce, B.Com. and Intermed. Examn. in Science. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., and the Premier Mills, Ltd., 137, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. and 4-5 p.m. respectively.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 29.

Public meeting to celebrate the Jayanti of Shivaji, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Mantua," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 30.

Performance for the benefit of Mr. B. G. Horniman, at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road Corner, 3 p.m. (S. T.). For details, see the announcement in our advertisement columns.

MONDAY, May 1.

S.S. "Delta" with mails of April 13, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

"THANAVALA".—Purshotamdas Kilabhai clerk in the Translator's office High Court and brother of Tulsidas Thanavala advocate High Court died in Bombay at his residence at Naviwadi on 25th inst. Deeply mourned by his father, brother and son." C12850

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Burma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis per s.s. Kasapair will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd May 1922.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Malwa" having on board the outward mails of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 26th instant.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to 7 per cent.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A by-election of one representative of the Fort District Congress Committee to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 5th of May. Those desirous to stand as candidates in the above mentioned election should send in their nomination papers to the Office of the Fort District Congress Committee at 2, Dean Lane, Fort. Nomination papers should reach the office on or before the 3rd proximo.

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Manager of the above Bank writes:—"Rumours have recently been current in the press and elsewhere of the reported negotiations having taken place between the Central Bank of India, and the Union Bank of India with a view to the amalgamation of the two concerns.

We would point out, for the information of the public that the Union Bank Directors were approached by the Central Bank to consider a proposal for amalgamation, but the Directors of the Union Bank, after due consideration, have not agreed to the proposal as they consider that the interest of the Union Bank shareholders will be better served if the Bank continues to be carried on as at present.

Furthermore, the terms suggested by the Directors of the Central Bank were not considered advantageous.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

RAMZAN AND MUSLIMS' DUTIES.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) in the Juma Musjid, just after Juma prayers, with Seth Chotani as President.

Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, Maulvi Qamerahmad, Maulvi Nazirahmad, Editor of the Khilafat Osmania," and others, will speak on the Ramzan-ul-Mubarik and the duties of the Mussalman. It is expected that all Mussalmans will attend the meeting after Juma prayers.

SHIVAJI JAYANTI AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Utsav Mandli the annual Shivaji Jayanti festival will be celebrated at Dadar, Kirtikar's Wadi, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. when Mr. D. V. Gokhale Mr. Khadilkar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and others will speak. Bhajani Mela will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SHIVAJI JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Jayanti of Shivaji the Founder of the Mahratta Empire.

SOCIAL CLUB, LALBAG.

Under the auspices of the Social Club, Lalbag, Parel, Bombay, the anniversary of Shivaji will be celebrated at the premises of the club, on Saturday the 29th instant at 9 p.m. when Dr. Velkar will preside and Mr. R. K. Shirodkar, Editor, "Shri Shivaji" will speak on the Importance of Siv Jayanti.

THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE.

A General Meeting of the members of the Indian Round Table will be held at Settlement House, (Girgaum Back Road) on Sunday next (the 30th April) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to adopt the draft constitution and rules of the Table.

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Institute, Rev. A. de Cruz will deliver a public lecture on "Reading Maketh a Full Man" on Sunday next at 6 p.m. in the hall of Dr. Antonio De Silva High School, Dadar.

BALASINOR PEOPLE'S ASSN.

The third annual Sammellan of the above Association is fixed to be held on Sunday and Monday next at Balasinor. Mr. Mansukhlal Ranjitbhai Mehta has been elected President.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company was held yesterday at the Co.'s registered Office, Fort, Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presiding, when the directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1921 and the balance sheet were adopted.

Directors' Reports stated among other things:—

From the Revenue Account it will be seen that the fire premium income amounted to Rs. 7,71,528-8-2, and after deduction of all re-insurances and returns, there remains a net income of Rs. 3,21,471-15-11. The income from Investments and Transfer fees totalled Rs. 1,36,587-11-4 and with the balance brought in from last account, the aggregate income reached Rs. 4,75,820-15-2.

On the expenditure side, the net fire losses absorbed Rs. 1,00,947-12-11, representing 31.40 per cent. of the net premium, which must be considered very moderate, and is well below the average experience of offices, and after charging all the usual arrangement expenses and the Directors' and Auditors' Fees as shown, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 1,57,559-2-2, which has been carried to Profit and Loss Account.

To the balance brought forward as above there is to be added the fire fund of Rs. 34,619-9-8 provided for in the last account, and from the total of Rs. 1,92,178-11-10 thus accumulated, your Directors have decided to set aside a fire fund of Rs. 1,28,588-12-9, being the full 40 per cent. of the premium income, and to provide for an item of Rs. 20,263-11-6 for organization expenses essential to a new Company, while they recommend the Balance of Rs. 43,326-3-7 still remaining be carried forward to next account.

We have been very fortunate in securing since the last report, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., as our Chief Agents in Bombay, and our association with a firm of their standing and influence is a great asset to the Company, apart altogether from the important volume of first class business which comes to us through them.

In conclusion your Directors would briefly summarize the position of the Company as an entire justification of the aspirations expressed at our last General Meeting. The "VULCAN" is now an established Insurance Company, with funds ample to provide the fullest protection to all its clients, but more than that it is a National Indian Company, whose capital is subscribed in India, whose expenditure is paid out in India, and whose funds are entirely invested in India. Its policy is conservative as was the policy, in their early stages of the established Insurance Companies of to-day. It can further legitimately claim to have met a welcome demand; and your Directors record with particular pleasure the fact that it has built up cordial relations with the other sister Insurance Offices both Indian and Foreign.

The appointment of Mr. Hubib Currimbhoy and Mr. Motilal, C. Setalvad as Directors of the Company was confirmed.

Mr. Hubib Currimbhoy and Mr. Motilal, C. Setalvad who retire by rotation were re-elected Directors of the Company.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, were re-elected Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 1,200 a year.

DIAMONDS STOLEN FROM POCKET.

Mr. Ramdas Deoji, a piece-goods merchant of Cavel Street, reports to the police that he went to bed at 1-30 a.m. on the 25th instant, leaving his waist coat hanging on a nail in his room. At 6 a.m., when he awoke he found diamonds, valued at Rs. 10,169 missing from his waist coat pocket.

ADVENTURE OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Mr. Chimanlal Chetandas, a cloth merchant residing in Narayen Dhra Street, reports that at 8 a.m. on the 25th instant his daughter Jothibai (8) went to Crawford Market. As she did not return till 10 a.m., he made a report to the police as the girl was wearing ornaments valued at Rs. 220. At noon a Constable of G. I. P. Railway police found the girl crying on a platform of Victoria Terminus and to whom she said two Pathans had removed her ornaments.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday on the body of a Hindu boy (14), who was seen lying injured near the home signal of Kurla at 3 p.m. on 24th inst. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died.

A verdict of death due to injuries sustained by some means regarding which there was no evidence was recorded.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

Mr. R. W. Edge, manager, Madhavrao Scindia Mills, reports to the police that on Monday at about 11 p.m. a fire broke out in the Doubling Department of the Mill causing damage to the extent of Rs. 1990. He suspected incendiarism by some discharged employes, through revenge as a box of make he was found close to the place, where the fire occurred.

JACK LONDON CLUB

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Through the courtesy of your columns, I should like to draw the attention of the public to the advertisement of the Jack London Club whose objective is the elimination of trained animal performances for profit.

Membership in the Club now numbers over 206,000. Each member pledges himself to attend no public performance in which trained animals are exhibited. As a result many theatres cease catering animal performances.

It is certain that there are still many persons who would roar with laughter at the comic performances. They do so simply because they do not know what cruel methods are often used for the training of the animals whose performances they admire.

Is it now time that people should think of what cruelty lies behind nearly all the performing animal shows? There is nothing elevating, and surely there cannot be anything amusing, in seeing noble creatures, born in freedom, cramped in miserable, airless cages, in which it is often barely possible for them to turn round, and forced to go through unnatural and painful tricks.

To take children to such exhibits is a retrograde step in their moral development. In America, the original home of the Jack London Club, this movement has gained enormous strength. England has laid bare the truth about performing animals as to force a parliamentary inquiry into the subject.

We want every person in this country as well to sign the above mentioned Pledge to attend no such places of amusement where performing or caged animals are shown, and when Managers find these turns are not appreciated they will no longer engage them.—Yours in the cause of Humane Education,

BHAGAT RAM,
Secretary Animals' Friend Society.
Ferozepore Cantt.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An acute controversey has arisen in the Congress camp regarding the advisability or otherwise of effecting modifications in the methods followed by the Congress to achieve the goal laid down in the creed. Mrs. C. R. Das, in her presidential speech at Chittagong, and the Maharashtra and C.P. Provincial Congress Committees in their resolutions either at open Conferences or in Committee meetings have evinced an unmistakable desire so to change the methods as to remove the boycott of Legislative Councils from the Congress programme. There has been set up against this the cry of "Treachery to the Mahatma", "Treachery to workers who have gone to goal", etc. One cannot understand the justification of such cries. The programme laid down by the Congress concerned itself with methods to achieve the goal and it is always considered a part of politics to effect suitable modifications in the methods if such modifications are likely to accilerate our pace. The vitality of the Congress is due to this very adaptability to changing circumstances just as the English constitution also owes its success to its elastic nature and evolutionary responsiveness to public opinion providing for a healthy and steady growth. The history of the Congress is a standing testimony to the fact that its leaders never aimed at making its constitution a hide bound one. The special Calcutta Congress of 1920 made a signal change in the methods followed up to that time and yet it was not regarded as in any way a treachery to the memory of the distinguished leaders who had weathered it through many a storm. There is no particular sanctity attached to the methods followed at any one time by the Congress as the only sanctity which one can appreciate can only be with regard to our goal, viz., self-Government within the British Empire. Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest and most powerful political leader modern India has ever had, has roused the political consciousness of the people and this political consciousness must now be so directed as to lead our country to the goal by adopting all possible means to secure the end. A rot will set in the political campaign, if we choose to attribute some indefinable sanctity to the methods followed by the Congress for a year and a half and refuse blindly to effect any modifications in consonance with the changed times and circumstances. It is entirely misleading to call this a treachery to the Mahatma or to the workers who have been imprisoned. It is well known how after three years of the most terrible fighting the world has ever seen the Allied nations chose to effect a fundamental chage in their methods by having an unified command. This was achieved and Marshal Foch was appointed supreme Generalfisimo, with what results the world now knows. Was this step of the Allies in any way a treachery to the millions who had been killed in the war? Was it not done to reach the goal in a quicker time? Similarly the Congress is fully entitled to have changes in the methods followed at present without thereby intending any treachery to its revered leader Mahatma Gandhi or to the numerous workers who have made sacrifices for the cause.

The constructive programme of the Congress in the shape of Khaddar movement and the social welfare movement like the removal of the drink evil and of untouchability is meant for the economic and social reconstruction and development of the country. This should be supplemented by political work in Legislative Councils, municipal work in Municipalities and Local Boards and educational work in Universities so that there may be a proper synthesis of all our activities and our march onward may be as speedy as possible. To this end activities of all our men and women ought to be directed and there should be no attempts made at thwarting a catholic expansion of the Congress work by a false resort to traditions and misleading cries of treachery calculated to bind the country to the past instead of allowing it to move forward to the future.

Yours, etc.
J. K. M.

27th April 1922.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was given out by Mr. Montagu, when Mr. Horniman was deported from India, that the cause of his deportation was the publication of the report of firing soft-nosed bullets by the British troops in Delhi, and that the paper was distributed freely among the British troops in Bombay.

Both of these charges were refuted by public meetings and by leading men all over India. As for the first part of the charge, Mr. Asafali of Delhi took entire responsibility for the statement and he corrected the same—as soon as he knew that he was misled in making it by some extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Asafali's telegram was withheld by the censor at Delhi—so Mr. Horniman was prevented from publishing the refutation of the statement. Also the "Chronicle" had to stop publication, on account of an arbitrary official order.

As for the second part of the charge, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the then chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Chronicle", categorically refuted the same in a cable to the Secretary of State for India, saying that the books of accounts showed that no copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" were given away free to British troops.

The trumped up charges having failed to keep up even an appearance of Mr. Horniman's guilt the bureaucrafts have adopted an attitude of Sphinx-like silence.

They cannot and dare not answer the public challenge, either to produce proof of Mr. Horniman's guilt or to rexind the arbitrary, unjust and cruel order, passed against Mr. Horniman three years ago. Mere babbling about the sanctity of "Law and Order," without practically showing any regard for the same where popular liberties are concerned, won't deceive the people. The Defence Act is dead long since. So the order passed under the Act is surely *ultra vires* at the present time. How long will the Bombay Government persist in this illegal action? The order against Mr. Horniman must be quashed, if the Government of Bombay mean to act in a just and honourable manner. If they have any shred of evidence against him, let him be tried in an open court. But, Government cannot persist in this unjust and unlawful manner, and still expect the people to believe in their regard for "Law and Order." Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay,
April 27, 1922.

ALLEGED KICKING OF THE QURAN.

REPORT OFFICIALLY DENIED

With reference to the series of questions addressed to the Government of India by a member of the Legislative Assembly and which appeared in our issue of Wednesday last, the Director of Information, Bombay, has forwarded to us the following copy of a communique issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa dealing with the incident referred to:—

A rumour has gained currency that the Jailor at Hazaribagh Central Jail kicked the Koran and used certain insulting expressions regarding it. The facts are that an allegation was made by certain prisoners that the Koran had been kicked by the Jailor. A prompt enquiry was made into the allegation at the request of the Superintendent by the Senior Deputy Magistrate at Hazaribagh, who found that the allegation was entirely untrue and without foundation and recorded the following order:—

"I have enquired into the matter. The statement of warder Sagar Ram is obviously untrue, being so much in excess of what the prisoner Abu Torab himself alleges. According to the statement of Abu Torab, if it were to be accepted unqualifiedly, the supposed kick to the Koran was hardly intentional. The other witnesses absolutely deny that the Koran was kicked at all, and Mr. Meek entirely denies having done so in any way. I am for these reasons of opinion that the allegation that the Koran was kicked is entirely untrue."

As the Magistrate had found that the warder Sagar Ram, who had supported before him the allegation—had made an untrue statement, a further enquiry was made by a departmental Committee consisting of three Assistant Jailors, who had nothing to do with the Magistrate's enquiry, to ascertain whether the warder had or had not given false evidence. The Committee were unanimously of opinion that the evidence given by the warder before the Magistrate was absolutely false. He was, therefore, dismissed from Government Service. Government are fully satisfied as the result of these enquiries that there is no truth whatsoever in the allegation that the Koran was kicked or that any insulting language was used regarding it.

MILITARY ACTION AGAINST BHILS

ACUTE DISCONTENT

An Ahmedabad correspondent wires:—

As a result of Military action against Bhil Girassias at Siawa State aided by Government troops, the Girassias have fled away with their wives and children in a most helpless and pitiable condition. Since this action the Girassias of some five out of thirty Girassias' village of Sirohi State are reported to have come to terms, but the general situation is one of great irritation and acute discontent and requires careful and sympathetic handling by the States.

HEADLESS SACRIFICE.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society was held on Wednesday, the 26th April, in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, when Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi occupied the chair. Miss Shirin S. Paruck, M. A., was duly elected a member of the Society. The following papers were then read:—(1.) "The Headless Sacrifice" by G. E. L. Carter, Esq. I. C. S. (2.) "The Second Account of the Worship of Goddess Andhesvari," by Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M. A., B. L.

HEADLESS SACRIFICE.

The following is a resume of Mr. Carter's essay:—

The writer found in the neighbourhood of Karachi Kohistan traces of an old cult of the worship of the Headless Body. Traces of a similar custom were found among the Egyptians. In Egypt these practices, the imprecations upon the heads and the libations of wine, prevailed, and extended to victims of all sorts; and hence the Egyptians would never eat the head of any animal. Similar customs may be traced among the Kafirs of the Hindu Kuch and even in the rites of Mahommedans, Jews and Sikhs. Cross references to the Satapatha Brahmana, an old Book of Common Prayer, reveal that the Headless Sacrifice was the one form of sacrifice anatheme in the early years of Hinduism. The Sautramani and the Pravargya rites, the real meaning of which is that a man is identical with his sacrifice, that a sacrifice is a man's counterpart before God. How awkward it would be for a man to be headless in the future world, just because he had availed himself of the wrong form of sacrifice. The sacrifice to Kali is essentially a headless one.

The paper concluded with an expression of opinion that the cult must form one element of a common Erythran civilisation, which not only spread around the shores of the Indian Ocean, but which, by implication, must be the substratum of Indian thought.

GODDESS ANDHESVARI.

In the Second paper "A Second Account of the Worship of the Goddess Andhesvari." Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra has published the Devnagari text in English translation of a second variant of the legend connected with the worship of the goddess "Andhesvari," which is performed by the women folk in the district of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal. He has also set forth therein the main points wherein this variant differs from the first one.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SCALES OF LICENSED LIQUOR SHOPS.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES—"MERE FARCE."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the question of the advisory committees "for drawing up the maxima and minima scales of licensed liquor shops" came in for discussion. Speaker after speaker got up and said the committees, as at present constituted, were a mere farce and that it was more a "dishonour" than honour to serve on them, as the advice of the members was not listened to in the opening of shops. However, in view of the Excise Committee, which was considering the matter, the question of representation to Government making a ... was deferred.

Mr. N. M. ... moved a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. F. F. Gordon, the proprietor of the "Advocate of India," formerly a member of the Corporation. This was passed.

SCALES OF LICENSED LIQUOR SHOPS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Collector of Bombay asking them to furnish him with a list of the names and addresses of the Municipal Councillors who had been nominated to serve during the ensuing triennium on the committees constituted by government for "drawing up the maxima and minima scales of licensed liquor shops for each ward in the city and advising when consulted regarding the location of shops."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved a proposition naming certain members to be appointed on the committees.

Dr. M. C. Javle said these committees were a mere farce. The members were not consulted at all. What was the use of adding to their burden, he asked, which was of no use to anybody and appointing them on committees where they could do no useful work at all.

Dr. Jehangir agreed with the remarks of the previous speaker.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the composition of these advisary committees and the working of them was a mere farce. He had once given some useful advice regarding the placing of a liquor shop and he did not know even now what had been done in that regard. It was not an honour to serve on the committees; on the other hand it was a dishonour. The time had now arrived to bring a motion before the Corporation to send a representation to government in order to improve the utility of those committees.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas did not agree that it was a dishonour to serve on the committees, owing to the changed circumstances. The Excise Committee were considering the question of prohibition and they were doing some useful work. They must wait until they had come to a decision in the matter.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji agreed that the committees were of no use. He wished to resign his place two months ago, as he was doing no useful work at all, but he wanted to wait for the result of the Excise Committee's work. What was the use of appointing committees which were not consulted at all, asked he. They must be given some latitude, so that they could do some useful work. Now that the whole question was before the Excise Committees, he hoped something useful would come out of it.

The motion was agreed to.

NUISANCE IN CADELL ROAD.

The Corporation considered a letter from Dr. N. D. Savarker and others regarding the nuisance in Cadell Road, Bhandarwada. The Commissioner had written that: "The portion of the Cadell Road complained of has been scraped and the dust removed therefrom. The road being a tarred one should not require daily watering. In the ordinary course it is periodically swept and the dust removed by the Health Department. Unfortunately a large number of contractors are carting earth from Worli Hill in carts very ill-adapted for the purpose along this road and the droppings from these carts are causing serious nuisance, I am endeavouring to take steps to make those responsible pay for the extra cost of removing the powdered earth from the road at more frequent intervals."

Dr. Javle moved that the applicants be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letters.

Sir D. M. Petit moved an amendment to this, referring the whole question of watering tarred roads to the old Roads Committee, which was not yet reconstituted. Sir Dinshaw said it was a mistake to suppose that on the tarred roads there was no dust. On the contrary, he was of the opinion that those roads caused dust which was very injurious. They should be watered twice a day, just like the ordinary roads. He, however, wanted the whole question of watering tarred road to be considered by a Committee, so that they could lay down a definite and considered policy with regard to it. When that policy was laid down the Municipal Commissioner could carry it out. He, therefore, moved the amendment.

This was only seconded.

Dr. Viegas objected to such large committees being appointed to consider the question.

The Municipal Commissioner said the tarred roads were not watered, much as he liked to water all roads in the city as often as possible. He had given orders, however, for those roads to be brushed clean of all dust. Only those roads which were not tarred were watered twice a day, and not the tarred ones. Did Sir Dinshaw want him to use the water, which was used for cooking, for watering the tarred roads? Although the position regarding the city's water supply was not now so serious, as last year, yet he did not know what would happen in the next two months. He refused to water the tarred roads, and thus direct the water used for domestic purposes, without the express orders of the Corporation.

After some more members had spoken the amendment was negatived and the original motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody the Corporation re-appointed Mr. R. P. M... Deputy Municipal Commissioner, for a further period of three years, from the date of termination of his appointment and Government was informed accordingly.

The Corporation there adjourned to ... day next at 4-40 p.m.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING AT EXCELSIOR.

KID D'SILVA BEAT FRED POLTS.

The 15th All Allies Open Boxing Tournament under the personal direction of Mr. Albert E. Fleming late N. S. C. (London) was held yesterday night at the Excelsior Theatre. The Tournament began at 9-30 p.m. and by that time an enthusiastic crowd of lovers of the fistic art had assembled in the theatre. A varied and interesting programme consisting of seven events formed the bill of fare. Almost all the fights were interesting—but the contests between Kid D'Silva and Fred Potts and that between Ralph Martin and H. L. Perryman deserve special mention. both of these fights were of an ... interesting nature. In yesterday's events the Parsi element did not figure as strongly as in previous contests F. S. Pavri and A. Oomrigar being the only representatives of the Community M. A. Syed of Chowpaty proved a worthy Muslim fighter and despite irrevelant and sneering cries of "What about the Khilafat Question" gave an extremely good account of himself.

The fight between Kid D'Silva and Fred Potts went through the whole distance of 15 rounds and Potts though ultimately he had to own defeat fought gamely through the gruelling rounds. Kid D'Silva had the advantage both in reach and height and being a finished fighter of balanced temperament and nice judgment he was able to land in many body blows, not to speak of sundry stiff upper cuts and several nice ones on the chin. It was a glorious fight and Kid D'Silva India's Light and Welter weight champion and Belt-holder retained his reputation by an essentially scientific display of sound boxing.

The results were as follows:—

(1) Jack D'Souza (9st 2lbs) Bombay beat F. S. Pavri (9st) Bombay on points in a four round contest.

(2) E. C. Durham (6st 5lbs) Igatpuri beat Lat Smythe (6st 7lbs) on points in a four round contest.

(3) Kit Andy (7st 12lbs) Winner, Flyweight Competition, Penang, beat Joe Spinola (7st 16lbs) Bombay on points in a 4 round contest.

(4) H. L. Perryman (10st 2lbs) H. M. S. Gofeigh drew with Ralph Martin, Byculla, in a six round contest.

(5) M. H. Syed (8st 6lbs) Chowpatti drew with Alec Cox (8st 6lbs) Challenger, Igatpuri, in a 4 round contest.

(6) Dick Marshall (8st) Byculla beat A. Oomrigar (8st) Bombay on points in a 4 round contest.

(7) Kid D'Silva (9st 9lbs) Calcutta beat Fred Potts (9st 6lbs) Challenger, Sunderland, on points in a special 15 round contest at Catch-weight.

Referee:—Tom King, Esq.
Timekeeper:—A. Short, Esq.
Master of Ceremonies:—Albert C. Fleming, Esq.
Medical Officer:—Dr. Nunan.

DAVIS CUP

LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION DECISION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

New York.—The Lawn Tennis Association has decided that the first two preliminary rounds of the Davis Cup matches shall be played in Europe in order to reduce to minimum the travelling expenses of the competitors not surviving the first round.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Cardiff	1.
Sheffield	2.
United	1.

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

Notts County	nil.
Leicester City	nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Southend	1.
Watford	4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Clydebank	nil.
Dumbarton	1.

The match between Navy and Army at Portsmouth resulted in a draw, no goals being scored by either side.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The following is the result of the Two-Thousand Guineas Race:—

Saint Louis	1
Pondoland	2
Captain Cuttle	3

BETTING AND RACE.

The betting was as follows; 6 to 1 against St. Louis, 5 to 1 against Pondoland, and 4 to 1 against Captain Cuttle.

Twenty-two ran.

Times 43 3/5 seconds.

Northen was the fourth. When the horse had fairly settled down Pondoland went ahead of St. Louis, Captain Cuttle and Westmead, but below the distance St. Louis went in front, and won easily by three-lengths, four lengths separating the second and the third.

Silvanus was ridden by Piper, and Guardman by Elliott. Villars with Bellhouse up was an additional runner.

Triumph, Craigangower and Diligents did not run.

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Rates of Tickets :— Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Tickets can be had at the following places :—
1. Mr. LUXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, 70, Apollo Street.
2. Mr. B. F. BHARUCHA, 54, Apollo Street.
3. Messrs. GOVINDJI VASANJI, Grant Road.
4. Messrs. KRISHNAJI CHINOO and SONS, 446, Girgaon Road, (Opposite Thakurdwar Temple).
5. L. K. NATAK MANDALI'S RESIDENCE near Girgaum Post Office, Khetwadi Main Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 28, 1922.

THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN.

O ybu who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may guard against evil.

A certain number of days, and whoso of you is sick or on a journey, a like number of other days. And for those of you who have the means there is a ransom: the feeding of a poor man. But whoso does good spontaneously it is better for him; and that you fast is better for you if you did but know.

The month of Ramadhan in which the Coran was brought down, a Guidance to mankind, and evidences of the guidance and a Plain Distinction (between right and wrong.) Therefore whoso of you is present let him fast the month; and whoso of you is sick or on a journey, a like number of other days. Allah desires ease for you; He does not desire hardship for you; and that you should complete the term, and that you should magnify Allah for that He guided you, in order that you may give thanks.

And when My servants ask concerning Me surely I am nigh. I hear the prayer of the suppliant when he cries to Me. So let them hear My word and let them trust in Me in order that they may be led aright."—Al-Quran Ash Sharif.

Once more the month of Ramadhan is close at hand, and Muslims all over the world will fast from dawn to nightfall for a certain number of days; those who are sick or on a journey will fast a like number of other days and some of those who can afford it will pay their ransom, feeding some poor man. And yet they will have missed the whole significance and the greater portion of the benefit of Ramadhan if they do not remember that it is the month in which the Coran was brought down, and do not magnify Allah for that He guided them, and do not give thanks. It is the month of recuperation for the Muslim world by fasting and devout remembrance of the early days, the days when the believers were few and persecuted, the days of faith and perseverance in adversity which were necessary to the triumph of Islam. For Muslims now in India where the policy of Tark-el Mawalat has been adopted, it is particularly necessary to observe the high example of the conduct of that policy set by the Holy Prophet during thirteen years at Mecca and non-Muslims also ought to study it if they would understand the true position of the Indian Muslims. We cannot even attempt to do full justice to the subject. We shall merely try to give the reader some idea of a story which is certainly the most remarkable in human history: with the assurance that it is authentic history, and not some myth or legend of antiquity.

Muhammad, son of Abdullah, son of Abdul Mutallib was a man of culture but illiterate. Though of good family he was left an orphan in poor circumstances and began life as a paid conductor of the caravans of merchandise belonging to a wealthy widow named Khadijah, who fell in love with the young man and married him. The marriage was extremely happy though Khadijah was fifteen years older than Muhammad. The Muslim reader will forgive us for omitting reverential formulas; we are writing of an ordinary man and woman in Arabia in the Time of Ignorance. Muhammad, by his marriage, became a man of wealth, and a respected citizen. He took part in all the councils of his tribe, which was the ruling caste. His conduct was so uniformly upright that all men called him Al Amin, (the Trustworthy). He was a seeker after Truth, and formed the habit of retiring for a month of every year—the month of Ramadhan—to a desert cave upon Mt Hera near to Mecca, for solitary meditation. It is probable that he was philosophically a pure monotheist long before the great light came to him; but he lived on friendly terms with the idolators and took part in their councils and their ceremonies, seeing as yet no reason for withdrawal from them. Some of his friends—notably Abu Bekr—were conscious of some spiritual power in him, but he himself, like all the greatest, was unconscious of superiority, nor did he, even, after he received his mission, ever claim it save only as the messenger of God. He lived beloved, respected, popular, until the age of forty. Then a wonderful thing happened. It was his month of solitude and meditation. He was at the Cave of Hera. It was night. He lay entranced, when all at once he saw a strange light in the sky and heard a voice like solemn music, saying: "Read" He said: "How can I read?" The voice replied :—

"Read in the name of thy Lord who created.
Created man from a clot
Read, by thy Lord Most High of Honour
Who taught by the Pen
Taught man that which he knew not.

When he awoke, he was in a tremble and the words remained as if engraved upon his mind. He left the cave and hastened back to Mecca to his wife. Throwing himself upon the ground, he bade her cover him with clothes and when he could speak he told her of his vision, and he said:—"I am afraid for my life." She strove to comfort him with the assurance that God would never suffer harm to come to one so upright and so good. She took him to Waraka Ibn Naufal, an aged relative of hers who "knew the Scriptures of the Jews and Christians", and he when he had heard the story of the vision cried: "By Him in whose hand is the life of Waraka, I hope that thou wilt be the Prophet of this people. The message from on high has come to thee even as it came to Moses and to Jesus. They will deride thee, they will persecute thee, they will seek to kill thee. O would that I might live to see that day, then I would fight for thee." Muhammad then believed that he was really honoured with a mission from on high, and waited with an agony of longing for the heavenly voice to speak again. It spoke again, and thenceforth till he died it was his comfort and the guide of all his actions. The words it left imprinted on the Prophet's mind are known to-day to all the world as the Coran—"the Reading". The heavenly voice in the beginning ordered "Read!" and the Coran is what Muhammad, the illiterate Prophet, in obedience to that order, "read". That is the "Guidance to mankind and evidences of the Guidance and the Plain Distinction", which was brought down for his reading in the month of Ramadhan.

When Muhammad became fully conscious of his mission he ceased to take part in the ceremonies of his countrymen, he left their councils and began to preach the truth revealed to him. His wife was his first convert, then his cousin Ali, and then he began "talking strangely", as the Meccans put it, to the people, rich and poor alike, talking as a man who walked with God to men who thought of God as of a being infinitely remote who could only be approached through a whole hierarchy of intercessors. He bade them put away those intercessors; he told them how Allah is not remote but nigh, accessible to all who truly turn to Him, how paradise is to be gained by man's own effort, and priestly rites are naught. Conduct everything. At first they frowned and looked askance at him and shrugged their shoulders. Muhammad had gone mad, they thought, and they at first were sorry for him, but when they heard how he attacked the old established order and established faith and, which was worse, their vested interests, they began to revile and tease the messenger of God, and torture humble converts in his sight. They threw filth at him where he stood and preached, they strewed sharp thorns upon the path that he was walking barefoot, they mocked him in the public places and roused up the mob against him; they killed both men and women of his followers with cruel torture thinking thereby to break his purpose and impair his faith. But all in vain. He took no notice of their persecutions; he vouchsafed no answer to them save the word of God. He went his own way, preaching, doing kindness, building up the little company of true believers, which grew and grew in spite of persecution till the authorities became afraid and planned to wipe out the new Faith by wholesale murder.

That was the early state of El Islam for thirteen years, from the night on which Muhammad heard the voice at Hera till the night when he and Abu Bekr, last of all the faithful except Ali, fled from Mecca to Medina. In all that time there was no trace of violence in thought, word or deed. The early Muslims never stooped to use the weapons of their adversaries. Even when they reached an independent state and fighting was commanded them in self-defence, their laws of war were far more noble and more merciful than any known on earth before or since. Indian Muslims have espoused the policy of Tark-el-Mawalat, that is to say they have accepted the example of the Holy Prophet and his first disciples in those thirteen years at Mecca. They have tried it for two years and because a number of them have been put in prison, some of them complain of too much provocation, saying that they cannot bear the ordeal any longer, they must turn to violence. How can they do it, having once accepted the comparison with our Lord Muhammad (may God bless and keep him), and knowing as they all must know, what he and his companions suffered gladly during thirteen years—the thirteen years which built the character of those who made the future glory of Islam. If those early Muslims had lacked perseverance in adversity, if they had lost their temper under provocation for a single instant, the glory of Islam could not have been. Has anyone in India yet experienced so dark an hour as that which the Holy Prophet had to traverse when in the midst of persecutions and revilements, his one support, the heavenly voice, was for a time withdrawn from him? He was quite honest; he did not conceal the fact; he felt deserted and forlorn without that guidance. And his persecutors mocked him and his followers, saying "Allah, of whom he talked to us so much, has forsaken poor Muhammad and now hates him". Yet the Prophet went on with his mission, he did not despair, and then he "read" this message from on high:

"By the early hours and by the night when it is darkest
"Thy Lord has not forsaken thee nor does he hate thee
"And verily the latter portion shall be better for thee than the former
And verily thy Lord shall give to thee and thou shalt know His favour.
Did He not find thee an orphan and protect thee?
Did He not find thee wandering and lead thee right?
Did He not find thee destitute and enrich thee?
Therefor, the orphan oppress not.
Therefor, the beggar turn not away.
Therefor, of the bounty of thy Lord be thy discourse."

In other words, continue doing good, and do not mind the evil that they do to you. If you continue thus, the Lord of Goodness will be with you and will bless your effort surely, although the heavenly voice may not be heard by you. The prophecy of the first four verses was abundantly fulfilled; yet humanly speaking it must at the time have seemed quite impossible of fulfilment for Muhammad was a man approaching fifty, the former portion of whose life had been exceptionally happy. After the vision of his fortieth year he had fallen from the position of a leading citizen of Mecca and become a crazy person in the estimation of the rulers, a butt for jests and insults, and a cause of torment to his friends and followers. Yet the latter portion of the Holy Prophet's life was infinitely "better for him than the former." The last ten years are years of marvellous achievement, of success and happiness, in human service, when everything that man desires was showered on him without the least effect upon his character. When he became in fact the Emperor of Arabia, he never made himself a potentate. He was only the imam before the congregation, first in obedience to the law which he himself announced. The same stedfastness in prosperity was found in all the Muslims who had been patient in adversity during the thirteen years of "Tark-el-Mawalat", the Meccan period of training under persecution. The trouble with us modern Muslims is that we start too far away from those true Muslims with other less sublime examples foremost in our mind. Before embarking on a policy which has such hallowed memory, we ought everyone of us to have gone back in imagination to the cave of Hera, whereas too many of us started in imagination from some point of pride, with minds full of the worldly splendours and the conquests of Islam. Those are an accident, a passing show. The one reality is this: "There is no object of worship except Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah." If we go back to Hera on this coming night of Ramadhan and thence devoutly follow in imagination the footsteps of God's Messenger on earth, we shall acquire the proper spirit for the task in hand, and if we get that spirit, it is as certain as that the sun and moon and stars have their appointed courses, that the splendour of Islam is not a matter of the past, the glory of Islam is yet to come for all the world.

FRANCE AND GENOA.

For all that M. Poincare may bluster and breathe fire, no sane man believes for a moment that France dare alienate British sympathy by persisting in the suicidal attitude she has adopted at Genoa. For one thing, without England behind her, France's finances would be in a parlous state—her paper money not worth the paper it is engraved on. For another, France cannot contemplate leaving the rest of Europe to go its own sweet way towards an economic rehabilitation the while she retires in high dudgeon behind her frontiers and scorns to have truck with Russians or Germans or any people who trade with these. The truth is, that France's position in the Allied Councils has all along been that of a high-spirited, spoilt and petulant woman. Her influence has been precisely such an influence. She has allowed her blind hatred of Germany and Russia to develop into a mania—a very dangerous mania for her. She has been as scornful of logic and truth as any of J. M. Barrie's or Temple Thurston's "nice" and loveable but often unreasonable and headstrong female characters. And Europe has humoured her, till, spoilt by kindly deference and good humoured concessions, France has waxed hysterical. Very like the hysterical extravagance of a petulant woman is the French Government's ban (reported yesterday) on all dancers, writers and actors who have had dealings with Bolshevik Russia. La Belle France is stung to feminine anger because the Allies, and chiefly her most courteous and patient cavalier Great Britain, propose for once to ignore one of her unreasonable prejudices. As there is little France can do beyond flouncing out of the Genoa Conference Chamber and banging the door behind her, she resorts to action so very petty and spiteful as to bring a smile to the face of every Allied statesman who admires France's high spirit but cannot consent to allow unreasonable French prejudices to wreck Europe and the world. France has been given great latitude in the Councils of the Allies—chiefly because they remember how gallantly France strove in the war. But, though the Allies love her, they cannot allow her foolish bias to turn Europe again into a shambles.

This clearly is the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George as expressed in a speech by Sir William Grigg, which speech is believed to be an inspired statement on behalf of the Premier. The attitude of Great Britain at Genoa is so obviously a wiser one than that of France that it should need no apology. The Allies have to reckon with facts, with human nature and with the moral law. These things are superior to considerations of revenge or of vindictiveness. They all point to the danger of a harrassed Germany and an "untouchable" Russia seeking consolation in each other's friendship and, later, seeking revenge in alliance. Action on the narrow, bitter, hysterical and Die-hard policy which France urges would precipitate this danger. The Allies and Mr. Lloyd George can do no more towards making concessions to French Chauvinism. All they can do, and the cables show that they are doing it, is to pretend impatience with Russia and with Germany. So the pressmen tell us of fears that Russian obstinacy will break up the Conference, of signs being apparent that the Powers are wearying of Russian affairs and of an Allied ultimatum to the Russians. But we believe that these reports are designed merely to soothe ruffled France. The fact that France grows more furious every day proves that the Allies are actually being a great deal more tolerant with regard to Russia and Germany than France can tolerate. Sir Edward Grigg's statement indicates the same thing.

Out of the welter of prejudice and hatred and arrogance into which the active hostilities of the Great War subsided, a great weariness and disillusionment is rising in Europe. The people feel it and their statesmen reflect the people's feelings—albeit as guardedly as they can contrive. Only France continues to cherish the old illusions. Only the French Councils demands the "strict execution of the Treaty of Versailles. Only the French Press supports this demand for an impossibility. The Treaty of Versailles can no more be executed than could the goose of the fable continue to lay the golden eggs after its owner had killed it. The Treaty of Versailles nourished as fantastic a delusion as beset the man who killed the goose. The framers sought to rise superior to economics. They partitioned and expropriated and parcelled out Europe with all the haphazard enthusiasm of children who take an expensive watch to pieces in the belief that their reassembling of the works will produce a more efficient watch than the instrument made by experts. By good fortune a log-wheel or two may be restored by the children to the position for which it was designed and where alone it will function. But the mechanism as a whole will not work. Those destructive children, the Allied Plenipotentiaries, entered with zest into Mr. Clemenceau's ploy at Versailles. They took the watch to pieces and reassembled it under the Tiger's directions. The appearance of the mainsprings, Russia and Germany, did not please M. Clemenceau. Assisted by the Allies, he strove to change the appearance of Russia with those destructive tools Generals Wrangel, and Deniken and Admiral Koltchak—not to mention the Poles and the Japanese. These efforts proving unsuccessful, that band of blithe innocents decided to leave the offending but essential parts out of the watch when they reassembled the works. The behaviour of the reconstructed time-piece has been most delightfully eccentric ever since. But not an orderly tick has been produced. The children are wiser to-day, and perhaps the Genoa Conference will hand the watch to experts to set its works in order.

Notes of the Day

Japan.

A contemporary publishes a statement issued by the Japanese Consul-General at Simla in reply to Lord Northcliffe's suggestion that Japan is going the way of pre-war Germany. The Japanese Consul-General denies that in Japan the military caste is all-powerful, and endeavours to suggest that the ruling influences in Japan are liberal almost to the point of being Radical. We have no very high opinion of Lord Northcliffe's shrewdness in observation. So far as we can judge the newspaper peer has a faculty for seeing only half of the factors in a situation and of attempting to base a judgment on this imperfect vision. But in the matter of Japan the letter we published yesterday from our Tokio Correspondent suggests that the Japanese Government is inclined to be uncommonly panicky in regard to fears of communism and we know from experience how repressive a panic-filled Government can be. Bolshevism seems to be the Japanese bogey and if it be true that the ruling caste in Japan is enamoured of Junkerism we fancy that its fears are well founded—though not perhaps in the way the Government believes. The Japanese have not had the advantage of an evangel like Mahatma Gandhi's. For want of this, Bolshevik propaganda and ideas may well find fertile soil in an Eastern land whose Imperial Guard delights to march past Royalty to inspiring strains of martial music and with an imitation of the German goose step. Follies like these in a land where the destitution of the workers clashes so markedly with the pomp and show of militaristic ritual breed big trouble. And Japan is a land of earthquakes—a fact of which Reuter has just reminded us in connection with the Prince of Wales' Tour.

The Need of Discipline.

We publish elsewhere a letter from J. K. M., deprecating the cry of "Treachery to the Mahatma" and "Treachery to the workers who have gone to gaol" which is being raised throughout the length and breadth of India apropos of certain speeches at Provincial Conferences advocating changes in the Congress programme. J. K. M. has a right to his opinion which he states temperately and well. But we cannot agree with him. Nobody that we know wishes to make the Congress Constitution hidebound: but it seems to us clear that a change of policy at the present moment is not desirable and is not desired by the country, as the very cries which J. K. M. thinks objectionable go to prove. Those cries are raised by the rank and file in all the provinces against those local leaders who wish, at a moment when the greater leaders are in prison, to go back upon the policy of non-cooperation and try their fortune in the Reformed Councils. When J. K. M. says "there is no particular sanctity attached to the methods followed at any one time by the Congress," we again must differ from him, for we think that the sufferings and deprivations which so many noble-hearted Indians are enduring gladly for the sake of a certain policy of which non-cooperation with the Reformed Councils is a typical and leading part, must sanctify that policy or, if J. K. M. prefers it, "the methods followed at this particular time by the Congress," for all patriotic Indians. The main thing, under present circumstances, seems to us to be that Congressmen should hold together come what may, and the fact that the suggestions of departure from Mahatma's policy are much resented by the great majority of Congressmen is quite sufficient to condemn them in our eyes.

THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

EXISTING TREATIES TO BE RESPECTED.

ALLIES COERCIONARY POWERS LEFT INTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

Paris.—A Geneva message says that exchange of views is proceeding regarding the Non-aggression Pact. Though the text of the pact has not yet been settled it appears there will be a general agreement to allow within the pact the local *ententes* which will be able to impose local penalties. The pact would respect the existing treaties and not prejudice the Allies' rights to impose measures of coercion in the event of Germany's default.

AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET.

DESPAIRED OF IN FRENCH CIRCLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

Paris.—Reports from Genoa state that belief in the possibility of an agreement with Soviet representatives is becoming weaker in French circles in which, it is observed, that the decisions of the representatives of the powers at the Conference need not necessarily be unanimous and France in any circumstances does not agree to concessions on the essential principales formulated in M. Poincare's memorandum of January. French circles consdier there is no object in the agreement such as the proposed non-aggression pact, in as much as the Covenant of the League of Nations is considered sufficient.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

SKIRMUNT'S REPLY TO CHICHERIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Genoa.—M. Skirmunt, Polish Foreign Minister, has replied to M. Chicherin. He does not admit the right of Russia to intervene in the relations of Poland with other States, and declares that Poland's participation in the Conference on the Russian affairs, is not connected with the Treaty of Riga. He denies the latter Treaty bound Poland to assist in securing the *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government, and points out that the signatories confined themselves to the expressing the opinion that the recognition would be advantageous for the reconstitution of Europe.

SEQUEL TO POINCARE'S STATEMENT.

MEETING OF SIGNATORIES TO TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Genoa.—On account of the uncertainty produced by M. Poincare's speech a definite plan is afoot to summon a meeting of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles with the object of analysing M. Poincares statement and clearing the air.

The meeting will probably be held, next week.

SHOULD GERMANY DEFAULT.

L. GEORGE RECOMMENDS ALLIED MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—Telegrams from Genoa state that while privately discussing the outstanding Anglo-French questions with Herr Barthou, Lloyd George recommended and Allied meeting at Genoa to discuss the common attitude in the event of Germany defaulting in payments, due May 31st. Premier suggested that M. Poincare should attend such a meeting.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

TO LEAVE GENOA AFTER COMPLETING ESSENTIAL WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

It is authoritatively denied that Mr. Lloyd George is coming home this week-end. It is announced that the Premier will not leave Genoa before the essential work of the Conference is completed.

FIGHTING OPIUM EVIL.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Genoa.—The Opium Commission of the League of Nations has decided to initiate discussions with the Red Cross Societies of all countries interested in the Opium problem, in order to prepare an educational campaign on the dangers and abuse of drugs.

CABLE ITEMS.

Cambridge (Mass). The Combined Oxford and Cambridge Lacrosse team beat Harvard University by five goals to two.

The death has occurred of Colonel Francis Warburton Begbie.

IRELAND.

MURDER OF GENERAL ADAMSON.

IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The cold-bloobed murder of General Adamson in Athlone has greatly stirred Dublin, and important consequences are anticipated.

General Adamson was formerly in the British army and won the D. C. M. during the war. He was walking alone when he was killed.

The Free State Army Major-General McKeown, (the well-known "Blacksmith of Ballinalee") who was sleeping in the vicinity heard the fatal shot, rushed out into the street and saw the Irregulars fleeing. The Mutineer Commandant Fitzpatrick subsequently expressed his regret at the occurrence and intimated his intention of removing his head-quarters, but McKeown surrounded the town with his men and sent Fitzpatrick an ultimatum calling on the Irregulars to surrender within fifteen minutes otherwise fire would be opened. Fitzpatrick thereupon surrendered. Twenty-four rebels were arrested.

LOYALIST COMMANDANT KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The Loyalist Commandant of the Third Cork Brigade of the Free State army was shot dead at Bandon, while accompanying other officers on official duty to the house of a farmer near Bandon.

A man has been arrested.

MULLINGAR IN TURMOIL

SKIRMISH BETWEEN REPUBLICAN AND FREE STATE TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Mullingar is in a state of turmoil. The Republican troops attacked a lorryful of the Free State soldiers in Market Square, and a skirmish took place, lasting fifteen minutes, in which six Republicans were taken prisoners.

The townspeople, terror-stricken, have fled to the open country. Several big guns are being hurried to Mullingar where shops are shut, and looting is proceeding. Both armies are garrisoning the town strongly, and are sand-bagging their strongholds.

[Mullingar is a market town in Westmeath, Ireland.]

LOSS OF SUBMARINE H42 EXPLAINED.

"COMING TO SURFACE AGAINST INSTRUCTIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Curzon, Col. Amery explained that the loss of submarine H42, off Gibraltar, was due to the fact that the vessel came to surface, contrary to the instructions, and found herself in front of a torpedo boat destroyer travelling at twenty knots an hour and could not divert its course in time. The reason for the submarine coming to surface was not known.

PETERSDORF INCIDENT

GERMAN AMBASSADOR REQUESTED TO TAKE URGENT MEASURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Paris.—The Ambassadors Conference has requested the German Ambassador to ask his Government to take urgent measures for the arrest or surrender to the Inter-allied Commission in Silesia of those who had taken part in the affair at Petersdorf in Silesia in January last when some French soldiers were attacked and two killed and several wounded. The guilty men took refuge in Germany and the Ambassadors Conference points out that any delay will raise the question of Germany's responsibility.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MALAGA.

SEVERAL FAMILIES PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Malaga.—A fire broke out at one in the morning in a building occupied by a number of Government Departments. The upper storeys, housing the subordinate officials, were cut off, and several families perished. The Fire Brigade seems to be powerless, and it is feared the conflagration may spread to the ground floor where munitions for the African army are stored.

[Malaga is a city in the Maritime Province of Malanga, in Southern Spain.]

FIRE IN PETROL DISTILLERY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

Forty fire brigades fought the fire in petrol distillery at Hackney. Lorries were requisitioned and tons of sand were thrown into the blazing oil. The occupants of neighbouring houses and factories were evacuated. The fire was eventually got under control and the only still-house was gutted. Fifty tanks, each containing five thousand gallons of perol, escaped.

[Hockney a borough of North London, England.]

MUTINY IN PRESIDENCY JAIL.

CAUSE OF OUTBREAK.

DETAILED REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

This morning there was a serious outbreak of mutiny in the Presidency Jail. It is one of the biggest prisons in the Province, with an accomodation for about 2,000 (two thousand) convicts containing a number of workshops and godowns. The disturbance was a most serious one followed by the burning of various workshops and godowns, an attack on jail officers and warders, the calling out of the police, the military, and the fire bridgade, firing on the muntineers and the attempted escape of some prisoners.

Annoyed at the recent differential treatment between special and ordinary prisoners, dissatisfied with the rigours of jail discipline, excited by the preachings of a certain section, both inside and outside, and helped by the rowdy element among them, about eighteen hundred prisoners, this morning, at meal-time created the disturbance.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE

The immediate cause of the outbreak was trivial, but the men had been dissatisfied and sullen for a long time and were seeking an opportunity to give vent to their pent-up feelings. Such an opportunity was presented this morning, at about nine when an upcountry Mahomedan prisoner was taken to task by a warder for late attendance to duty. While the convict was being reprimanded by the warder, the former retorted in insolent tones. It is said that the warder retorted by hitting the convict on the face with the hand. The matter apparently ended there. There was no sign of disturbance. Nobody apprehended any mischief ahead and the work in jail proceeded as usual.

But the report of a prisoner hit by a warder spread from mouth to mouth, and, in a short time, it became known to the whole jail population. Mischief-makers among them took this opportunity and they decided to express their resentment openly. Unaware of the coming storm brewing in the workshop and the godowns the jail officials apparently took no notice of such a trivial incident.

At meal-time when the bell rang no prisoner turned up for meal and only then the officers became aware of the immmediate cause of discontent. Jail officers tried to reason with them, but to no effect. Before the jail officers, however, could think of adopting further measures to avoid any disturbance they were attacked by convicts who managed to run towards the jail office situated near the gate. In the meantime an alarum for parade was sounded. There was a stampede amongst the convicts who ran about in all directions and finally set fire to three jute godowns and oil-tanks and under cover of dense smoke issuing out of the burning mass, they made for the gate arming themselves with sticks, brickbats broken iron pieces, sledge, hammers, and glass-panes Finding that the convicts were making preparations to rush at the jail gates a fire was opened. The convicts on this went behind the walls of the buildings and from there began to hurl stones and missiles at the jail officer. One of the prisoners it is alleged snatched away a gun from one of the warders. But before he could do anything he was overpowered and the gun was secured from him. Fighting from the position of vantage, the convicts began to come forward by degrees and at one time it seemed they would over power the jail staff. But the latter succeeded in keeping them at bay.

MILITARY AID ARRIVES.

In the meantime simultaneous telephonic messages were sent to the Alipur Reserve, Lalbazar, for reinforcements and by the midday a contingent of the Gurkhas, the 90th Punjabis and the Royal West Kents arrived. The District Magistrate of Alipur and the Commissioner of police also arrived. An additional police force from Lalbazar came subsequently. The arrival of the police reinforcements had the desired effect as the men became calm and ran in all directions and took shelter in all possible places. Taking advantage of the confusion and consternation that prevailed during the disturbance, and under cover of dark smoke which filled the locality some of the convicts attempted to escape by scaling over the surrounding walls. In jumping down, one of the prisoners got his leg fractured and he was secured. Information of the disturbance, particularly of the outbreak of fire, was sent to the fire brigade and three engines arrived at the scene but they could not commence operations till the arrival of the military as disturbances were still in progress inside the jail.

CASUALTIES.

Owing to prevailing excitement, it is difficult to get a definite statement about the number of casualities, but from enquiries from different sources it was ascertained that three convicts had been killed and a large number of men including some warders and menials were reported to have been injured.

None of the jail staff it appears is reported to have been killed. The injured men were removed to the hospital. The jail and its surroundings are now under a strong military guard.

LATER.

Further inquiries in connection with the mutiny in Presidency Jail yesterday go to show that seven convicts comprising two Hindus and five Mahomedans were killed and about forty men both prisoners and members of the jail staff were treated in the hospital but none were so seriously injured as to necessiate their detention there. The police inquiry into the outbreak is being held inside the jail to which public are not admitted. Troops have been withdrawn from the jail but armed police is guarding the neighbourhood. The situation inside the jail is now well. One prisoner who succeeded in escaping yesterday was arrested in Calcutta to-day.

N.C.-O. LEADERS AT NAGPUR.

REFUTE OBJECTIONS TO CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

NAGPUR DECIDES TO FOLLOW CONGRESS.

(From A Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, April 25.

Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi and Shriyut Sunderlalji visited Nagpur on April 20th for the first time after their release from jail. They were received at the station by members of the Asahayoga Ashram. In the evening a party was given by the staff and guardians of the students of the Sitabaldi branch of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya. This national institution is unique in India. It was started in January 1921 as a High School and developed during the absence in jail of both of its founders—Sjt. Ghagwandin and Pandit Sunderlal, into a full-fledged National High School and College with five branches in various parts of the city. There is a staff of fifty-six competent professors and teachers and there are about eleven hundred students on the rolls, including those in College classes.

Pandit Makhanlalji presided over the function and both he and Pandit Sunderlalji advised the assembled students as to how they could best spend their coming vacation in the interests of themselves and their country. About thirty silver medals were awarded to students for drill and discipline.

THE THREE LEADERS WELCOMED.

On the 21st Pandit Arjunlalji Sethi also arrived from Wardha and was similarly received at the station by members of the Asahagaoy Ashram, where the three released patriots were put up. In the evening at six a public meeting was held in Sitabuldi which was attended by about seven thousand people and was presided over by Dr. Khare. At the meeting the guardians and the public welcome the three leaders in touching speeches. Shreeyut Arjunlalji Sethi, and Pandits Makhanlalji and Sunderlalji addressed the audience on non-violence, non-co-operation and national education.

MEETING UNDER AUSPICES OF G. C. C.

After a couple of hours at about ten o'clock another meeting was held in Chitnahispark under the auspices of the City Congress Committee and under the Presidentship of its President Dr. Cholkar. The audience numbered between ten and twelve thousand after the three released patriots had been garlanded Pandit Sunderlal stood up and in a speech of over an hour reviewed the present political situation and dwelt on the importance of the non-violent Non-co-operation programme of the Congress and appealed to the people of and especially to the gentlemen now in power in the so-called Provincial Congress Committee for unity and for loyalty to the Indian National Congress. The speech was greatly appreciated by the audience, who appeared to drink in every word with enthusiasm.

SHRIYUT ABHYANKAR'S OPPOSITION.

After this Shreeyut Abhyankar a barrister and a prominent member of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee stood up to criticize the previous speaker Pandit Sunderlal and advised going to Legislative Councils and defending ourselves in British Law Courts. Doctor Paranjape another member of the present Provincial Congress Committee followed in a similar strain. During the course of the two speeches the audience several times grew unruly over remarks, which they regarded as insults to the Congress or its trusted leaders. The President had to make at intervals long appeals for order and discipline.

Then Pandit Arjunlal Sethi in a brief speech emphasised the sanctity and unfathomed potentialities of the Non-co-operation programme. Pandid Makhanlalji in a well reasoned speech of about an hour replied categorically to each one of the objections raised by Messrs. Abhayanker and Paranjpe against the Congress programme. The speech was greatly appreciated and was enthusiastically cheered at quick intervals. The whole proceedings were much more lively than anything that has happened before in Nagpur.

NAGPUR SIDES WITH CONGRESS.

It brought out two things clearly to everybody first the extreme eagerness of the entire people of Nagpur to take their full share in the Congress programme of non-violent Non-co-operation and the second—their equally extreme dissatisfaction with those who are now running the show of the Provincial Congress Committee. At the end Dr. Cholkar stood up to wind up the proceedings, but as soon as he made an attempt to speak against the Congress Programme, the entire audience that had heard the speeches of Pandit's Sunderlalji, Arjunlalji and Makhanlalji with wrapt attention stood up like one man and calmly walked away from the meeting place, leaving the presidential summing up to be abruptly closed in the middle. The spirit and enthusiasm shown were highly commendable. To-day Pandit Arjunlalji Sethi left for his home in Jaipur and Pandits Sunderlaljee and Makhanlaljee left for Calcutta.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

MAHARASHTRA PLEDGES SUPPORT.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON VOLUNTEERS.

TATA POWER CO. AT BAY.

(By an Eye-witness.)

Unknown are the ways of Providence. No one having even a partial knowledge of the timid nature of the ignorant Mavlas of Mulshi Petha would have dreamt that they would be able to carry on the campaign of peaceful and non-violent Satyagraha in such a grim and determined manner against the all powerful Tata Company, backed by all the legal machinery and physical force of the British Government. And yet it is more than a year since the Mulshi Petha Vavlas started this righteous though unequal fight with the Tata Power Co. in order to save their ancestral lands from the preposterously unjust operation of the Land Acquisation Act set in motion by the Government. It was on the auspicious Ramanavami Day in April, 1921 that the campaign was began and it soon succeeded in making the Company stop its work temporarily. The company then tried to win over the Mavlas to its side by offering them compensation for their lands. With the help of compensation officers, apointed by the Government, for this purpose, it employed all sorts of means to entice the land owners in the Petha to sell their lands to the company, but alas! the company was unfortunate enough to attain very little success in this attempt. This can be very easily proved from the very statement, placed before the shareholders by the Directors of the Company in order to pursuade them to pay their second instalments. Although all the canons of both law and humanity were set at nought by the compensation officers in the attempt to achieve their object they were able to induce only a small number of land-owners to part with their lands.

The company finding itself in a sorry plight on account of the unwillingness of the now alert Mavlas to succumb to the various temptations offered by the Company, invoked the aid of the Government, which is, of course, always too ready to lend a helping hand, wherever its own interests are concerned, without in the least taking into consideration what the feelings of the parties concerned are in the matter. It brought into use all its legal machinery. Satyagrahais from outside the Petha were prosecuted and sent to jail simply because they had the courage to run to the help of the poor and helpless Mavlas in Mulshi Petha. Although fifty Satyagrahis were served with notices under Sec. 144 C. P. C. and seven of them prosecuted and sent to jail, the Mawalas were not in the least daunted. Instead of going in large numbers to the compensation officers, as was expected by the company, they started the second campaign of Satyagraha in March, 1922.

HIRED HOOLIGANS ON THE SCENE.

Finding themselves again faced by the grim determination of the Mavlas to save their lands at all costs, the opponents of the Mavlas took to still more reprehensible means to crush the Satyagraha movement of this year. Hired Hooligans and gundas appeared on the scene and Satyagrahi leaders of the Mavlas were assaulted by them in a very merciless manner. Respectable persons like Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Editor of the "Kesari," and President of the Satyagraha Mandal, N. K. Vaidya, B.A., LL.B., of Nagpur, V. V. Dastane, B.A., LL.B., from Bhuswal, Dr. Palsule, of Poona, and many other Satyagrahis (volunteers) were insulted and assaulted in various ways by these hired Gundas. Now that all these things were done in open day light while the Police Officers were present shows the indifference of the authorities to the real wishes and sentiments of the land-owner's in Mulshi Petha. On the 13th of April, 1922, Mr. Gopaldas Valji of Bhorkas (Mulshi Petha) was so mercilessly assaulted and beaten that he lay quiet unconscious for more than two hours. The same thing happened in the case of Mr. B. S. Gore of Trimbukeshwar on the 19th. Mr. Gopaldas Valji presented a complaint before the personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, but it was dismissed and disallowed by this august personage when he heard that it was presented by a Satyagrahi of Mulshi Petha.

The Maharashtrian leaders assembled at Pen for the Maharashtra Provincial Conference have testified the truth of the statement to the whole world by passing resolutions, expressing the determination of Maharashtra to back up the Satyagrahis in Mulshi Petha in their noble effort in the cause of justice and honour.

Large sums of money have been already promised and subscribed for the movement. Khandesh and Central Provinces and other districts of Maharashtra have already sent their quota of volunteers and additional volunteers who are ready to take part in this Satyagraha movement in spite of all the notices and prosecutions of the Government, are coming up to the Satyagraha Mandap every day. Let the Tata Company and the Government take note of this and act. It is never too late to mend.

ARREST OF FIVE RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 26.

The "Daily Herald" reports from Genoa the arrest of five Russians, including the well-known anti-Bolshevik propagandist, M. Boris Savinko.

LAHORE LETTER.

NATIONAL WEEK.

PROHIBITION OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

PT. MALAVIYA & COOPERATORS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April, 19.

The National Week has great significance in the eyes of patriotic Indians of all shades of political opinion, but greater still is its importance to the Panjabees who were singled out by Sir Michael O'Dwyers strong votary of brute force—for punishment and suffering. From the 6th to the 13th of April three years ago the situation in this Province changed with a dramatic suddenness and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy turned Amritsar into a veritable Golgotha or a place of skulls. But the price was not paid in vain, for the cause for which the innocent people sacrificed their lives triumphed and the Rowlatt Act could not raise its head, became a dead letter and expired at last 'unwept, unhonoured and unsung.'

It was in the fitness of things that the Indian nation resolved to celebrate the national week in order to keep green the memory of those who gave their lives so that their countrymen may live and enjoy the rights of free citizens. The All-India Congress Working Committee and the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee having decided not to observe hartal on the 6th, their instructions were obeyed. Khaddar was the watchword of the week. Congress leaders of Pandit Santanam's and Dr. Gopi Chand's eminence were seen selling khaddar from door to door. The tenacity of purpose with which the non-co-operators betook themselves to the contructive work surpasses all praise.

On Sunday the 9th April there was a huge procession of ladies of Lahore all clad in khaddar dress. First of all they began to assemble in an open space inside the city at Haveli Nakain from about 11 A M. and at about 1-30 P. M. when the place was overcrowded, a procession was formed. It was divided into 9 batches of about 200 each. Girls formed the vanguard. Some of the leading ladies of the town with volunteer belts across their bodies looked like soldiers of liberty and harbingers of freedom. The procession was throughout marked with earnestness and determination—the spectators paying a homage of respect and reverence to their sister workers. Ladies in different batches as they passed along the streets sang national songs and preached against the use of foreign cloth.

In connection with the national week celebrations, some of the Urdu Dailies have issued their special numbers commemorating the memory of the Jallianwala Bagh martyrs. They contain vivid accounts of what happened in those fateful days, in poetry as well as prose. Photos of some of the sufferers, wounded and dead, are also given with a brief description of how they suffered martyrdom.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT LAHORE

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who reached Lahore on the morning of Wednesday the 12th had a crowded programme here. It was announced that a meeting of the members of the Congress Committee would take place at the Bradlaugh Hall on the evening of the same day. Pandit Malaviya was to address the meeting on "The Work Before Us."

In the evening the Senior Superintendent of Police informed Pandit Malaviya that the District Magistrate had prohibited the meeting. An order was also served on Dr. Gopi Chand, President City Congress Committee, Lahore, prohibiting him from holding the meeting which in the opinion of the District Magistrate was public and likely to cause excitement and promote sedition and disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity. Pandit Malaviya decided to abide by the orders of the District Magistrate and declared before the Congress members present in the Hall that there was very little time left him to consider over the matter that evening, and that he would think over the advisability of taking further, steps. On the 13th correspondence was opened between the Pandit and the District Magistrate. Panditji contended that the meeting being open to the members of the Congress Committee was not public, and that the largeness or smallness of its membership was no factor in determining its character as a public or private meeting. But the District Magistrate could not be brought round to Panditji's arguments and consequently issued orders prohibiting the meetings arranged for the 13th evening at 6 P. M.

The Police reached the Bradlaugh Hall before the appointed hour, turned out volunteers who were making arrangements inside the Hall, locked it up and barred all is approaches. A large number of men driven back from the hall assembled at the house of Lala Lajpat Rai and there held a discourse with Panditji on the question of untouchability. In the end Pt. Malaviya smilingly remarked that they had held the meeting.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AND CO-OPERATORS.

On the morning of the 13th there was a conference of Co-operators at the residence of Raja Narendra Nath, M.L.C., in the presence of Pandit Madan Mohan. Panditji wanted to understand the present attitude and policy of the Co-operators and to find out the possibilities of a reunion and concerted action. The proceedings have been briefly reported by "Kesri"-an Urdu Daily of Lahore in its issue of the 16th April. Pandit Malaviya is reported to have said that at the present juncture the country was passing through a critical

(Continued on next page.)

WORKING COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA RESOLUTIONS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

BHAGALPUR, April 24.

The following gives the detailed official report of the proceedings of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which met at Calcutta on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant.

1. After taking into consideration the invitations from Behar, Andra, Ajmere, Gujarat and the Karnatak and after hearing Mr. Praksham on behalf of Andhra and Babu Rajendra Prasad on behalf of Behar, the Committee resolved that the invitation of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee to hold the next Congress at Gaya be accepted.

2. With reference to the President's telegram of the 19th of April, the Committee resolved that the subject-matter of the telegram may be considered at the next meeting of the Working Committee to be convened as soon as possible at Bombay, the date to be settled by the General Secretary in consultation with the President.

3. It was resolved that the Draft Rules prepared by the Sub-Committee consisting of the President, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Kelkar be circulated amongst all the members of the Working Committee and that the subject matter be considered at the next meeting.

4. The Committee read and discussed the Khaddar scheme submitted by Mr. Jamunalal Bajaj, Mr. Chotani's telegram and Mr. Patel's proposal. It was resolved that Babu Rajendra Prasad would draw up resolution incorporating the results of the discussion and send copies of the same to Mr. Chotani, Mr. Bajaj, Mr. Patel and other members of the Working Committee and that the matter be brought up by the General Secretary for final disposal at the next meeting of the Working Committee.

5. The Committee read an application from the Registrar, Gujarat Vidyapitha through the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee for a grant of Rs. 22,381 by the Trustees of the Bombay Tilak Swaraj Fund to the Antyaja Karyalaya, Ahmedabad for organising education amongst the depressed classes in Gujrat. The Committee recommends that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be granted to the Antyaja Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, and resolves to ask for information from the Trustees as to the total amount earmarked for work amongst the depressed classes and that the General Secretary would make proposals for ultilizing the same be placed before the Committee for the recommendation to the Trustees. It was resolved further that the General Secretary be authorised to get information from the Trustees regarding funds earmarked for other purposes.

6. With reference to the letter dated the 8th of April from the Secretary Tilak Swaraj Fund, Bombay, regarding an application from Moulvi Badrul Hussain of Hyderabad State for a loan of Rs. 40,000 to be exclusively devoted to the Khaddar work, the Working Committee recommends that the application be granted by the trustees.

7. With reference to the letter dated the 8th April from the President, Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee regarding an application by the National Education Board, Surat, for grant of a loan of Rs. 96,000 from the All-India Funds and regarding the applications by the National Education Board, Nadiad for a grant of Rs. 10,000 by the Trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Bombay, the Committee resolved that (a) the Surat application for a grant or a loan of Rs. 96,000 be rejected and (b) the Nadiad application for a grant of Rs. 10,000 be recommended to the Trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Bombay.

8. The Committee read an application from the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee requesting the Working Committee to relieve the Utkal Committee from paying the balance of the 25 per cent. contribution to the All-India Fund, and it was resolved that the application be rejected and that the General Secretary would call upon all the Provinces that have not yet paid up their dues in respect of the Tilak Swaraj Fund to do so immediately.

9. The Committee read an application from the Thana District Congress Committee recommended by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee asking for a loan of Rs. 30,000 from the All-India Fund or a recommendation by the Working Committee for the said loan from the Trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Bombay for Khaddar work and it was resolved that the Thana District Committee be informed that the Working Committee is prepared to consider the application provided the Thana Congress Committee collects by local efforts an equal amount for starting the *khaddar* scheme.

10. The Committee read a letter addressed to Mr. Jamunalal Bajaj from Mr. Dhanath, a non-cooperating pleader of Surat, expressing his willingness to serve on the staff under the proposed *Khaddar* scheme and it was resolved that the application be referred to the Surat District Congress Committee for opinion.

11. The Working Committee having read and considered the report and recommendations of Mr. Jamunadas Mehta, who was deputed by the President to investigate the situation that has arisen in Ajmere owing to the differences and disputes among the Congress workers and more especially among the office bearers of the Ajmere Provincial Congress Committee and report to the Working Committee, hereby accepts all those recommendation and appoints Mr. Patel and Dr. Ansari as Special Commissioners to proceed to Ajmere as soon as possible and carry them out by holding fresh elections and taking all or any of the steps referred to in those recommendations as may be found necessary. The Working Committee puts on record its thanks to Mr. Mehta for his labours in this connection.

LAWYERS FUND

12. The Working Committee accepts the donation of a further sum of one lakh of rupees made by Seth Jamunalal Bajaj in response to the Committee's request in respect of the Lawyers' Fund. The Committee resolves that the fund be kept and administered solely by Seth Jamunanlal Bajaj or his nominee, his decision being final in every case.

13. The Working Committee is of opinion that in order to make the Congress organisation more democratic and representative special efforts should be made by the Congress Workers to enroll a large number of members from the depressed and working classes on the Congress register.

14. The Committee resolved that no stores or depots managed by any Congress organisation should deal with any but pure hand-spun and hand-woven *Khaddar* and that no Congress funds should be expended on the manufacture of cloth in which any but pure hand-spun yarn is used.

15. The Working Committee reiterates that as far as possible and except in very special case the All-India Congress Committee is not in a position to make grants for provincial purposes and trusts that every Provincial Congress Committee will endeavour to raise Fund and be self-supporting. The Working Committee reminds the Provincial Congress Committees that only five per cent of the collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund has been recommended as the All-India quota in the future in order to make the provincial finance independent.

16. The Working Committee confirms the Gandhi Day resolution that the eighteenth day of every month so long as Mahatma Gandhi is kept away from us shall be observed throughout India as a day of sacrifice and prayer and that every person shall set apart that day's income as his contribution towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Working Committee resolves that it should be left to every donor to accept this method of contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund or the Bardoli Resolution of contributing one per cent of the annual income, either or both according to his desire.

17. With Reference to the letter from the Secretary Punjab Khilafat Committee enquiring whether a Non-cooperator can enter into any legal defence in a civil case, the Working Committee advises that the resolution of the Congress has already been explained by this Committee in its resolution No. 10 dated the 14th of June 1921, a copy of the relevant part of which is herewith attached:—

"In view of the misunderstanding as to the interpretation and meaning of the Congress Resolution regarding lawyers and law courts the Working Committee resolves:—"That the Non-cooperators should, in the event of prosecution or a civil suit being brought against them not participate in the proceedings beyond making before the court a full statement of facts in order to establish their innocence before the public."

FIRST SOCIALIST JOURNAL.

DECLARATION MADE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 26.

Mr. S. M. Michael declared himself today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the Editor and Publisher of the "Social Democrat", a new English monthly, possibly the first Socialist Journal in India whose object is stated to be the speedy achievement of Swarajya.

MARATHA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

SECOND SESSION AT KALYAN

The Chairman, Reception Committee of the Maratha Students' Association writes:—The second session of the Maratha Students' Conference will be held at Kalyan in Chhatrapati Pandal on Sunday, the 7th May 1922, at 8 p.m. under the presidentship of Shrimant Sadashivrao *alias* Khase Sahib Pawar of Gwalior. All the past and present Maratha students and sympathisers are cordially requested to attend.

CHAURI CHAURA CASE.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, April 26.

In the Chauri Charua enquiry, altogether seven witnesses were put up to-day for the prosecution. Of these, two were mere formal and the rest mostly police Choukidars all of whom related the story of the tragedy and how they saved themselves and then identified the accused persons. In this identification, there have been omissions by several witnesses the reason of which, they said, was the growth of the accused's hair causing marked change in their appearances.

Finishing these witnesses, the court adjourned.

GORAKHPUR, April 27.

In the Chauri Chaura enquiry, only three new prosecution witnesses were examined to-day, the statement of one of whom was different from the statement he had made before the Magistrate at Chaura. In his previous statement, he had mentioned some accused persons who in all probability were members of an unlawful assembly. But his statement to-day before the enquiring Magistrate clearly showed that one of those accused persons named Jagedeo could never have been a member of an unlawful assembly, he being practically all along from morning till evening in the company of the witness on the day of occurrence. Being re-examined, the witness explained this inconsistency by saying that he stated the same about Jagadeo before the Magistrate at Chaura. He might have by mistake omitted to record the same.

LAHORE LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

state. Whatever was being done by the Government and whatever by the Non-co-operators was well-known. Non-co-operators had committed some mistakes but what the Government was doing was simply unbearable. The non-co-operators by relaxing their programme of work had in a way acceded to the wishes of the Government more than was demanded by the Viceroy at Calcutta, but the Government instead of changing its repressive policy was becoming more stringent every day, so much so that it had even arrested Mahatma Gandhi and imprisoned several other leaders of the country. Congress workers were being harshly treated in every part of the country, and what he had heard of the Akalis made his body tremble. Proceeding, Panditji observed that with the speed with which Government was moving it would take them several generations before Swarajya was attained. Appreciating the services of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya remarked that thought he himself did not agree with all the items of Mahatma Gandhi's programme, yet all that was being done was all well in its consequences. He had been in the Congress for the last thirty years, but the representative character of the Congress which he saw these days was never witnessed before. He was wonder struck to see so many lawyers and other people who after suspending their ordinary avocations in ... had undertaken the Congress work with such a singleness of purpose. It was the result of their labours that the Congress was a living organism to-day. In the end Panditji asked those who were present whether they liked to keep themselves aloof from the national struggle or join it and do their work.

THE MODERATE OUTBURST.

What followed the speech of Pandit Malaviya may be rightly termed as the Moderate outburst. One after an other they expressed their unwillingness to work with the non-co-operators. Failing to notice the great change that had already taken place and created an atmosphere of perfect non-violence, some of the gentlemen present referred to certain incidents that took place during the last elections for the Assembly and the Council showing that people had behaved themselves in an unruly manner. One of the gentlemen present, Lala Durga Das Vakil made a cowardly attack on Lala Lajpat Rai. He said that the act of the supporters of Non-co-operation in dishonouring the people was reprehensible and that the sole responsibility of that was on the shoulders of Lala Lajpat Rai, for he put forward youngmen and disgraced the people. A gentleman (Editor of "Kesri") protested against such libellous remarks, but the so-called Moderates had mustered strong and the faint voice of protest had no meaning to them.

In short, Panditji tried to find a way out of the difficulties, but it is doubtful whether he succeeded. The reason is not to seek. Most of those who had been invited to the conference were lawyers, titled magnates or rich men. They are at best arm-chair politicians and solid work for the national cause, devotion of their time and energies cannot be reasonably expected from them. They count their labours in terms of money, personal comfort and rise to power, position or places and energy spent in such a thankless task as national work is energy wasted. Poor Pandit Malaviya. He expected a little too much.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

For sometime a controversy has been raging round the question of communal representation in Government services in this province. The Education Minister of the Panjab has enunciated and followed the policy of working up Mahomedan percentage in the educational and medical services to 40 per cent. This has caused resentment to those among the Hindu incumbents who have been superseded as in the Indian and Provincial Educational services, and those whose services have been dispenced with, as is the case in the medical service. The "Tribune" has been for sometime flooded with letters on behalf of those in favour of open competition and the supporters of adequate representation for different communities. The matter seems now to have come to a head. First of all the Panjab Provincial Muslim League sent a deputation of some of its members to meet the members of the Panjab Provincial Working Committee and discuss the question of the Policy guiding the appointments in educational department in the Province. In the conversation that took place between the representatives of the Muslim League and the Working Committee, the latter's opinion was strongly expressed in favour of non-interference in this matter as being the best under the circumstances.

From the letter written by the Secretary Panjab Provincial Congress Committee to the Secretary Panjab Provincial Muslim League it appears that the Congress Committee wanted the League to adopt the non-interference policy on the grounds that (1) its interference would be detrimental to the cause of Hindu Muslim unity which both the Congress and the League have at heart, (2) condemnation of one side or the other would raise the trouble which was sought to be avoided, (3) and that the members of the Congress were averse to raising the matter connected with the manning of the government departments with which they were non-co-operating.

The Muslim League has, however, passed the following resolution which is of more than passing interest not only to the Panjabees but to our countrymen in other provinces. The resolution runs thus:—

"That this meeting of the Council of the Panjab Provincial Moslem League strongly feels that the conduct of Messrs. Gulshan Rai, Ruchi Ram, K. N. Ray (Editor of the "Tribune"), Sowak Ram, Raja Narendra Nath and other gentlemen, in raising an utterly unfounded agitation by means of misleading statics and percentages in the matter of the representation of the Muhammadan community in the Education Department of the Panjab will be most detrimental to the cause of the country in general and to the deeply cherished cause of Hindu Muslim unity in particular.

"That in view of the fact that this propaganda if unchecked will embitter Hindu-Muslim relations and will thus inflict an irreparable blow to the progress of the country, this meeting, while believing that enlightened and responsible Hindu and Congress opinion is not in support of mischievous agitation of this kind, requests the responsible leaders of the Hindu community of the Panjab as well as the Congress leaders in the Province, to condemn and dissociate themselves from it; especially as the Moslems have in the interest of Hindu-Muslim unity been careful not to start or support an agitation of the kind when Moslem interests have suffered."

The "Zamindar," a Muslim Daily of Lahore, has in its issue of the 19th raised a voice of protest against the attitude of the Provincial Muslim League. It refers the members to the resolution of the All-India Muslim League and exhorts them not to be a party in tightening the chains of slavery round the Mahomedans by thrusting them in government services in an increasing number. It adds that if the Panjab Provincial Muslim League were to follow the policy outlined by the All-India Muslim League, the question of government services would not arise.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

PARTY OVERTAKEN BY SEVERE BLIZZARD

(Associated Press.)

KHAMBA DZONG, April 12.

The Mount Everest Expedition left Phari Dzong on April 6th. At Phari Dzong were found collected all the stores previously sent on and a considerble caravan consisting of some 320 animals left in two parties on the above date. Direct route to Khamba Dzong was taken which passes over several ridges of 17,000 feet elevation and over. On the first day the expedition was overtaken by severe blizzard and had considerable difficuty in getting through. Very low temperature and high winds were experienced the whole way to Khamba Dzong. However, all members of the expedition both British and hill-men arrived without serious casualty. It is not likely that more severe weather will be experienced but naturally a journey through the Tibetan Highlands in early April must always be fraught with considerable discomfort.

MINOR ZEMINDAR OF SINGAPATTI.

FILES INSOLVENCY PETITION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 26.

A Tinnevely message says that the Minor Zemindar of Singapatti against whom a decree for two lakhs compensation was awarded by the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court on behalf of Mrs. De La Hay and her infant son, filed a petition praying that he be adjudged an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act and asking for an interim order of protection against arrest in pursuance of a decree of the High Court.

The District Judge refused to grant protection but insolvency petition stands posted to 3rd May.

LUCKNOW LIBERAL LEAGUE.

REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 27.

The following resolutions were passed in the Liberal League which met at Lucknow:—The League expressed entire dissatisfation at the attitude of the local Government on the resolution of Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu in the last session of U. P. Legislative Council relating to the release of political prisoners and strongly urged the Government to release without further delay all 55 members of the Provincial Congress Committee of Allahabad who were wrongly convicted under Criminal Law Amendment Act. The League views with consternation and anxiety the tendency in the attitude of the local Government to allow officials in the Districts free hand in dealing with matters of political distemper which has often led to high-handedness and petty persecution of poor people and is of opinion that mere increase of police force and police expenditure cannot cure present discontent unless the Government make a genuine effort to redress the just grievances of the people and tries to deal sympathetically with the causes of present unrest.

The League while expressing its satisfaction at the decision of the Government of India to appoint an authoritative Committee of officials and non-officials for the purpose of advising retrenchement in expenditure is definitely of opinion that any policy of retrenchment which would lighten the burden of administration and lead to economic contentment of people must be based first on reduction of military expenditure, secondly Indianisation of all services Civil and Military and thirdly on reduction of salaries of Imperial Services to lower the scale and fourthly by simplification of the machinery of administration and the League urged the local Government to effect retrenchment by adopting measures which would simplify and reduce the cost of administration. The league is of opinion that on the retirement of present Governor in February, 1923 his successor should be appointed from ranks of eminent man in public life and not from civil service and would therefore strongly disapprove any movement to further extend the tenure of the present Governor.

ILLNESS OF THE ONLY SON OF HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 27.

A meeting of the Provincial Khilafat Committee which was to have been held last night, was postponed indefinitely for reasons not known. Hakim Ajmal Khan's only son, who was seriously ill since a fortnight, is now improving.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

RUMOUR ABOUT REMOVAL FROM YERAVADA UNFOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 27.

The rumour about the removal of Mahatmaji and Srijut Banker from Yeravada is unfounded. It is learnt from reliable source that both are still at Yeravada.

MR. V. J. PATEL IN LUCKNOW.

APPEAL TO ADOPT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 27.

Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, addressed a crowded public meeting here appealing them to adopt the constructive programme of the Congress. He asked them to prepare for Civil Disobedience for which perfect non-violent atmosphere was necessary, but if by the boycott of foreign cloth they could achieve Swaraj then there was no need to resort to Civil Disobedience. He, therefore, appealed to them to use Khaddar. He appealed to moderates to join the Congress to work out the constructive programme and said that they could run away when Civil Disobedience was launched.

PT. MALAVIYA AT HOSHIRPUR

KHADDAR THE THEME OF HIS PREACHING

(From a Correspondent.)

HOSHIRPUR, April 27.

Pt. Malviya arrived here by the 9-45 a.m. train. A respectable gentry and people from the mofussil warmly received him on the station. The Pandit drove to Lala Milkhi Ram vakil's house. At 2-30 he visited the local D. A. V. high school and addressed the students preaching to them to adopt *Khaddar* dress and observe *Brahmcharja*. He then drove to Pasra Pujan Jain Mandir where he interviewed *Sadhus* and discussed educational questions. The *Sadhus* promised to preach *Khaddar* in future. Panditji said that the solution of the educational problem should be postponed till the attainment of Swaraj. He will address the public in the evening.

PLAGUE MORTALITY REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 27.

During the week ending the 25th April deaths from plague in India were 2,5b4 against 3,295 the seizures, of these fatal cases 120 were reported from Bombay Presidency, 132 from Madras 9 from Bengal 649 from Bihar and Orissa 974 from the United Provinces 321 from the Punjab, 131 from Burma, 155 from Central Provinces, 34 from Mysore, 18 from Central India and one from Coorg.

COURT MOURNING FOR TWO WEEKS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 27.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary has been issued under the date 26th instant ordering Court mourning to be observed for two weeks from 24th April on account of the death of Lord Leopold Mountbatten, first cousin of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Ladies attending the Viceregal Court should appear in black and officers in uniform should wear a crepe band on left arm throughout the period of mourning.—(A. P.)

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 26.

The western disturbance has given few falls of rain in North-west Frontier Province and is marked this morning. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim, local in Assam, Bombay Deccan, while few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Moulmein two, Myitkyina one, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar two, Tezpur three, Cherraupnji twelve, Dross a quarter, Ahmednagar one, Bijapur a half.

Coast observations suggest that the storm in Arabian Sea has probably dissipated.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

Tokio.—An earthquake of fifteen minutes duration occurred here at 10 in the morning and has damaged many buildings in the city and its vicinity. Some lives have been lost which do not include Europeans. Many of the exhibits at the Peace Exhibition have been broken and seismographs at the observatory have been damaged. Telegraph and telephones have been interrupted. A considerable damage has also been done in Yokohama where the Chinese quarter has been destroyed and the waterworks damaged.

CLOSING CASE AGAINST H. BOTTOMLEY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 26.

The prosecution in the closing case against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., asked for his committal to trial on five charges of the fraudulent conversion of the sums aggregating 218,415 sterling.

Mr. Bottomley applied for an adjournment on the ground the prosecution had produced a procession of witnesses who had not received their money back. He wished to consider whether to produce evidence in the rebuttal of charges or merely submit a statement.

One man has been arrested.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, April 26.

The Divisional Court has ordered the discharge of Waite in the Calcutta Munitions Case in consequence of his ill-health. Waite is suspected to be suffering from a peculiar disease of the heart and is not expected to live.

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons replying to Lord Curzon with regard to the speech by Lord Reading at Peshawar on April 6th, Mr. Chamberlain said, Government saw nothing to criticise in the statement, which exactly described Government's own position, though of course there were other factors in this complex problem of which they must take account.

Malaga.—The fire deathroll is now between fifty and sixty. The building is still burning but it is hoped the flames will be mastered before they reach the Civil Governor's apartments. Up to now twenty-two bodies have been recovered, but it is feared others are among the wreckage. A number of deaths resulted from jumping from windows.

London.—Fighting was resumed at Mullingar this morning, both the Free State and the irregular forces using rifles and machine guns. The firing lasted two hours and one man was killed and several wounded. It is alleged that the Free State took the offensive. The greatest excitement prevails.

Kyoto, April 27th.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Kyoto at nine thirty this morning. The city was gorgeously decorated and crowded with enthusiastic sightseers. The Prince was met by the Mayor and civic authorities and drove amid a hurricane reception to Omiya Palace. This afternoon he visited the Imperial Mausoleum at Monmoyana. Before leaving Miyanoshita he visited the Imperial Mausoleum at sympathy for the sufferers in the recent earthquake.

ABORIGENES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

URGES SECURE LAND TENURE FOR AFRICANS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 26

The annual meeting of the aborigenes Protection Society presided over by Mr. Charles Roberts, Ex-Undersecretary of State for India, passed a resolution in favour of the apointment of a Royal Commission with a view to securing the adoption of a general policy, providing secure land tenure for the natives of British African dependencies. Mr. Charles Roberts in moving the adoption of the report emphasised the essential need of equal civic status for all races throughout the Empire, which had been violated in the East and and West Africa.

Major-General Grey warmly criticised the export tax in West Africa, which was as much conscription of native labour as the French and German system of making the males work a certain number of days in the year. He urged Government to direct an enquiry into the cost of the administration of West Africa.

JOHANNESBURG UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

Johannesburg.—Hunger strike is reported among several hundred prisones who are awaiting trial in connection with the recent outbreak. Men allege indiscriminate arrests, excessive bail and bad gaol conditions.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

SUGGESTED INCREASED IMPORT DUTY IN B. E. A.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 26.

Nairobi.—The Economic Committee has recommended Government to increase the import duty on wheat from fifteen to fifty per cent, and wheat flour from fifteen to one hundred per cent.

The Government's decision has not yet been indicated. The recommendation, though not political, largely affects the Indian exports.

ECONOMY AXE IN E.ST AFRICA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 27.

Nairobi.—It is stated that the Native Affairs Department, acting on the proposal of the Economy Committee intends cutting down the work of native registration to a minimum by reducing the European staff but retaining all the Asiatics. The step is likely to lead to considerable indignation among the settlers.

SIR J. H SADLER DEAD

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 26.

The death is announced of Sir James Hayes Sadler.

Lieut.-Col. Sir James Hayes, Sadler K.C.M.G. was born in 1851. He served with the 40th Regiment and the 33rd Bengal Infantry, joined the Political Department in 1877 in which he held various appointments. He was Consul-General, Somali Protectorate (1898) Commissioner etc., in Uganda, Governor of B. E. Africa Protectorate (1905-9) and Governor of the Windward Islands.

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Opinions of the Day.

A Veiled Confession.

"The Servant."—No sooner did the Congress authorities decide on a reversal of tactics as a result of their growing conviction that an atmosphere of absolute non-violence had not been assured than the Government felt called upon to break out in a new line. Bardoli was interpreted as the grave of that fearless enthusiasm before which the Government knew it was helpless; it therefore decided to take occasion by the forelock and to complete the fancied demoralization of the people by a full and a strong dose of repression. This is the meaning of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and of many others after him for offences which were committed long ago, if committed at all; this is the confession which the Government is vainly trying to conceal by desperate attempts at a display of firmness, a confession that it could not set into operation the ordinary law of the land till, rightly or wrongly it felt that the people's determination had slackened and their strength dissipated. As a moral gain this is of immense value, though it yet remains for us to demonstrate that the Bardoli resolutions were not the outcom of a relaxed resolve or a dreamt of repression, and this we can only do by not swerving an inch from that programme, either on the plea of the exigencies of individual honour or in order to maintain the theatrical effect of parochial conceit.

Ban on "Bande Mataram."

The "New India"—We publish elsewhere an account of the silent reception which awaited the President of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Chittagong. It would appear that the local authorities, having learnt that the party on board the ship carrying the President, had shouted *Bande Mataram*,, and had otherwise made noise, issued an order prohibiting a procession and the crying of *Bande Mataram*. The order was, of course, obeyed; but the incident has left a painful impression behind. Where was the necessity for the local Magistrate to have prevented the procession and the shouting? The Conference was allowed to be held, because the authorities apparently considered that there was no harm in allowing it to meet. Would the shouting of *Bande Mataram* in the street have created a breach of peace? Greater harm is done by putting a ban on such innocent amusements than by permitting the people to shout as much as they like, so long as order is preserved. The incident reminds us of the Barisal Conference of 1906, when Sir (then Mr.) Surendranath Bannerji was the hero. Now, he is a Minister that those old bad days were supposed to lie far behind us. Who is responsible for their revival? Such pinpricks leave a nasty bitterness behind them, and are calculated to exasperate the people.

Administrative Extravagance.

The "Daily Express"—If we take travelling and touring, the Ministers are doubtless costing the country more than the Members of the Executive Council, judging from the reports of ministerial tours. Some of the vices of the party system without its virtues have begun to invade the Ministerial system in vogue. A Minister finds work at a place where a party Conference is to be held and the expenses of all such tours have to be met out of the public exchequer. A member of the Executive Council at any rate has no such obligation to become a charge on the public revenues. The travelling expenses in regard to other officials and the payment of "allowances" whose name is legion have become a positive financial scandle, less scandalous only than the easy creation of "special" offices to an extent that cannot but be considered wholly unedifying. We are not aware of what is transpiring in other provinces in these respects, but we say this in regard to this province with abundance of material to substantiate what we state. The situation is so bad indeed, that there seems to be no responsibility anywhere for effecting economies in the Provincial Governments. Since nobody will forego an easy and affluent position every budget will continue to spell "deficit" which after some time must lead to a radical change for the better in regard to the bloated financial extravagance of the present.

The Retrenchment Committee.

The "Madras Mail."—There are other (besides the Army) departments where waste runs rife. The discussions in the Assembly, the general acceptance of substantial cuts in estimates, proved that heads of Departments had budgetted for a margin. Here, too, the Retrenchment Committee will have much work to do. But in choosing the Committee great care should be taken to ensure its freedom from official influence and bais. Few of us can retrench our own budgets, no departmental head or official will admit that his department can be run for less than his estimates. Yet as in private life, so in public, the outsider can often tell us how to save a few rupees here, a few annas there, savings which, in the bulk, are appreciable and welcome. But the Committee must be firm, fearless and ruthless in wielding the economy axe. If it be all these it will succeed, and Indian taxpayers will be grateful to it.

The Eastern Question.

The "Leader."—Assuming that Lord Ampthill were correct in his opinion expressed in a letter to the *Morning Post* of which Reuter has cabled a summary, that a relaxation of the Treaty of Sevres in favour of Turkey would not have any material effect on the trend of Khilafat politics in this country, is that any valid reason why justice should not be done to Turkey on the merits? It is precisely because the settlement embodied in the Treaty of Sevres was indefensible to a degree, it is because pledges made in an hour of trial ought to be honourably kept that the demand for its revision has been so universal, and the fact that this revision in favour of Turkey would have a wholesome effect on Indian Moslem feeling would certainly not carry much, if any, weight were it not for the fact that the Moslem view-point coincided in the main with the dictates of justice, fair dealing and respect for pledged word. Colonel Wedgwood had the same idea in mind when he declared in the House of Commons in mail week that it must not be thought that he and his friends had been advocating the restoration of Constantinople to Turkey, or the restoration of that part of Thrace and that of Asia Minor which is occupied by the Ottoman Turks, because it would soothe down the Moslems of India. "Our object throughout in urging the settlement which I hope has now been arrived at, he declared, has been that it is an eminently just settlement and that our prestige and reputation depends not upon our army, not upon our Air force, but upon our traditional sense of justice, even to the under dog. If we had only done this two years ago, how much better would our tradition be for the future?" But this aspect of the question is hardly likely to appeal to the anti-Turks.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The following are extracts from the report by Mr. J. H. Cousins, Honorary Secretary, Art Section, the 1921 Club, Madras of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the 1921 Club.

The Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts, which was organised by the Art Section of the 1921 Club, Madras, was opened by the Lady Emily Lutyens on March 1, in the Club's premises, Y. M. I. A., Armenian Street, and closed on March 8.

The present Exhibition was the third of its kind to be held in Madras, the first in 1916, being held in the same rooms. Those who remember the first exhibition state that they observe a marked increase of appreciation of Indian painting, and take this as a sign that such exhibitions have justified themselves in developing artistic taste to a considerable extent.

On the Art side, the Exhibition contained seven groups of examples of past Schools of Indian Painting, viz., Indo-Persian, Mughal, Jaipur, Kangra, Patna, Tanjore and Karnul, numbering eighty items. There were also eighty there pictures by present-day painters of the Neo-Bengal School—with two exceptions. This modern collection included works by thirty two painters, ranging from pictures by the heads of the School, Dr. Abanindanath Tagore and Babu Gaganendranath Tagore. The Exhibition had thus an educational value in showing examples of various styles in Indian painting. It has also the pleasing result of encouraging the painters by finding patrons who turned appreciation into possession by purchasing forty of the pictures.

Previous Exhibitions were limited to paintings. This year a Handicraft Section was organised by Mrs. A. E. Adair, who had previously made tours in South India in search of promising materials. The Section proved an admirable demonstration of the variety and excellence of extent handicrafts, some of which, however, are in danger of extinction for want of support.

During the Exhibition a series of afternoon lecturettes was given on topics related to the work of the Exhibition, as follows:—"What is an Artist?" by Dr. Annie Besant; "Beauty in Daily Life," by Mrs. M. E. Consins. "Art-crafts of South India," by Mr. W. Hadaway; The Bengal School of Painting," by Babu Asit Kumar Haldar; "Artistic Discrimination," by Mr. C. Jinarajdasa; "Indian Influences in Art beyond India," by Mr. J. H. Cousins.

ALL-INDIA GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONGRESS.

The Secretary of the Congress writes:—The All-India Government Servants' Congress is to be held at Poona on the 27th 28th and 29th of May 1922, under the auspices of the Kirkee Workmen Union. The Congress will discuss questions concerning the Government servants. A reception committee has been already formed for successfully carrying out the session. The members of the reception committee shall have to pay Rs. 2 for enrolling themselves in it. In order to enable the postmen, policemen, peons, and the workmen in the Government Factories to be members of the committee a fee of only As. 8 has been kept.

Two ways have been settled to elect the delegates. The first of these is to get oneself elected by the existing institution of Government servants. Every such association has been authorised to elect as many delegates as it thinks necessary. The second way is to call a general public meeting of such Government servants as have no unions and to elect a certain number of delegates in the same meeting. The rights of these two shall be the same.

Such associations as shall incorporate themselves in the Congress after its inception and such whose Managing Committee will pass a resolution to that effect and will pay as many annas as it has Members, as affiliation fee will have its delegates admitted on payment of re one only.

Such delegates as shall be represented by the public meetings of the Government Servants having no Unions and such Unions as have no intention to affiliate for the time being shall have to pay Rs. three as delegates fee. Visitors to the Congress will have to pay Rs. two only. About 125 associations of Government Servants are expected to be represented.

All communication should be addressed to:—Dattatraya Govind Pandit, Secretary, The All-India Government Servants Congress, Reception Committee Office, 44 Raviwar Peth, Poona City.

Pandit Jayamangal Rath, who was working as the Senior Oriya Pandit of the Board High School Aska and also as the Editor of the "Samaj-Mitra," has now joined the N. C. O. movement in the Dis-

The Mail Steamer "Delta" with the outward Mails of the 13th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday next.

The Clan Line s.s. "Stuart" arrived in London on the evening of the 24th inst.

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INVESTMENT POLICIES therefore combine SAVING and ENDOWMENT at SMALL COST with LARGE POSSIBILITIES AND EQUAL CHANCES.

First Drawing 15th May, 1922 (closing date, 7th May, 1922), in the presence of a Notary Public, the Auditors, and Press Representatives.

Prior to each Drawing the Auditors will certify the total number of Policies issued for participation therein.

The total amount received monthly by the Corporation (i.e., the number of policies multiplied by six) will be treated as follows:—

	Rs.
Say 250,000 Policies were participating in a drawing, the Corporation would receive ..	15,00,000
And would distribute amongst the Policies drawn 25 per cent., *i.e.*	3,75,000
.. ..	11,25,000
And after deducting a sum on account of expenses, overhead charges, and profit (the whole not to exceed 10 per cent.), *i.e.*	1,25,000
Would set aside for Investment in Government or first class Trustee Securities	10,00,000

TO FORM A FUND (to be added to monthly) AND REMAIN INVESTED AT COMPOUND INTEREST FOR REDEMPTION OF OUTSTANDING POLICIES ON THEIR MATURITY.

The sum of Rs. 3,75,000 WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED AMONGST POLICY HOLDERS AS FOLLOWS:—

		Rs.
1st Prize		1,00,000
2nd ,, ...		50,000
3rd ,, ...		25,000
10 Prizes of	Rs. 750 each ..	7,500
10 ,, ,,	Rs. 650 ,, ..	6,500
10 ,, ,,	Rs. 600 ,, ..	6,000
10 ,, ,,	Rs. 500 ,, ..	5,000
10 ,, ,,	Rs. 400 ,, ..	4,000
10 ,, ,,	Rs. 300 ,, ..	3,000
10 ,, ,,	Rs. 200 ,, ..	2,000
10 ,, ,,	Rs. 100 ,, ..	1,000
100 ,, ,,	Rs. 75 ,, ..	7,500
100 ,, ,,	Rs. 50 ,, ..	5,000
100 ,, ,,	Rs. 25 ,, ..	2,500
25,000 ,, ,,	Rs. 6 ,, ..	1,50,000
Total ..	Rs.	3,75,000.

As will be seen the first three prizes are in excess of the nominal value of a Policy, whereas all the other prizes are under that value. All prizes are a redemption in advance of the Corporation's ultimate liability on the Policies and therefore a prize on one Policy cannot exceed the nominal value of that Policy. BUT to each of the three Policies drawn for the first three prizes other Policies are added thus forming three groups of Policies, the middle number of which in each case is the number of the Policy drawn, AND ACTUALLY the holders of the Policies drawn will get their own Policy (i.e., Rs. 1,000) redeemed in cash and become the holders of the remaining Policies in the group which will at the same time be redeemed for cash.

Thus the 1st Prize in the above example consists of Rs. 1,000 and 99 Policies convertible forthwith into Rs. 99,000.

The 2nd Prize in the above example consists of Rs. 1,000 and 49 Policies convertible forthwith into Rs. 49,000.

The 3rd Prize in the above example consists of Rs. 1,000 and 24 Policies convertible forthwith into Rs. 24,000.

Less in each case a deduction of a sum, to cover the amount of one year's premium, provided the Policies have not been in force for one year.

Consequently the Policy Holder drawing the 1st Prize at the first drawing would receive the sum of Rs. 92,806 arrived at as follows:—

	Rs.
1st Prize	1,00,000
Less 11 months' premiums on his drawn Policy Rs. 66 ..	
Less 12 months' premiums on 99 Policies .. Rs. 7,128	7,194
	Rs. 92,806

And the holders of the other Policies included in the Prize groups will get new Policies issued to them credited as paid up to the same extent as their previous Policies were when they became included in a group.

ALL PRIZES ARE PAID OUT IN CASH THE DAY AFTER THE DRAWING.

Remittances should be made by money Order, but can also be made by cheque. Out-station Cheques must include Banker's Exchange Commission.

Prior to commencing business the Corporation consulted Mr. THOMAS, W. GIBBONS, Advocate General, Bengal, and Mr. JOHN LANGFORD JAMES, Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, who in their opinion stated:—"In our view the Drawings could not be assailed as a Lottery or the Policies as agreements by way of wager."

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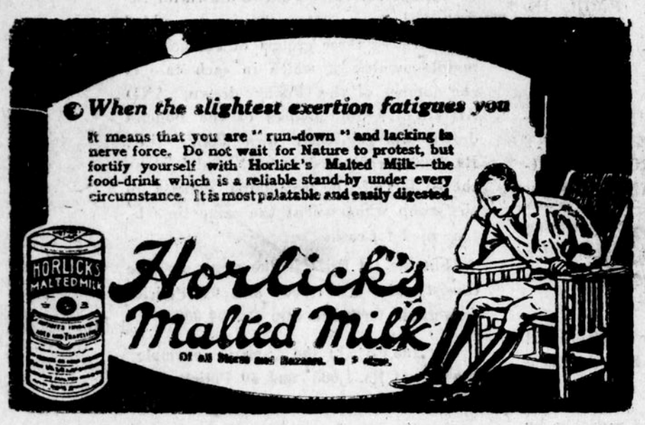
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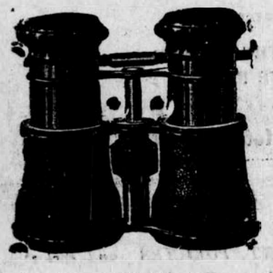

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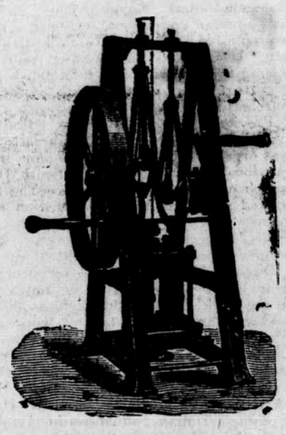

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